BOROUGH OF DARWEN.



REPORT

OF

James Robertson,

M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health,

AND

Medical Officer to the Education Committee,

FOR THE

Year ending December 31st, 1926.

DARWEN-

PRINTED AT THE "NEWS" OFFICE.

MCMXXVII.





With the Medical Officer of Health's Compliments.

Public Flealth Dent. Darwen.



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HEALTH OFFICE,

DARWEN,

April, 1927.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

It affords me pleasure in presenting to you my FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT, which is also the FORTY-NINTH REPORT since the incorporation of the Borough.

I take this opportunity of thanking all the Members of my Staff for their willing co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES ROBERTSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Members of the Health Committee

1926-1927.

* COUNCILLOR W. KNOWLES, J.P., MAYOR.

Chairman:

* ALDERMAN W. WORTH, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

* COUNCILLOR R. COCKER.

ALDERMAN I. COCKER, L.P.

Councillor A. Duckworth.

ALDERMAN J. COCKER, J. L.	COUNCILLOR III DOOR WORTH
,, T. W. A. FORREST, M.B.E.,	" R. Eccles.
J.P., C.C.	" J. V. HARGREAVES.
,, H. C. Jepson. ,, G. Ріскир, J.Р.	" T. E. Holgate, J.P.
JOHN B THORNIEV I P	,, *W. Jepson.
Councillor Wm. Ainsworth, J.P.	,, *W. Knowles, J.P.
" J. Aspden.	" E. LEACH.
,, *Dr. G. W. Bury.	" *R. Marsden.
" E. L. CARUS, J.P.	" *W. A. Shepherd.
" R S. CATLOW.	" D. SMITH.
"*F. C. Duckworth.	" A. J. Watson.
* MEMBER OF HEAD	LTH SUB-COMMITTEE.
Town Clerk	Harry Rothwell.
Staff of the Hea	alth Department.
Stall of the Trea	ann Department.
Medical Officer of Health	Y
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER	
Medical Officer of Infectious Disease	SES HOSPITAL) M.S. D.P.H.
SANITARY INSPECTORS (South Di	ivision)—W. E. MARSDEN, M.S.I.A., C.R S.I.
(North 1)	ivision)—C. R. Walsh, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.
Appointed	Senior Sanitary Inspector, February, 1923.
	Public Health (Officers) Act, 1921.

HEALTH VISITORS.......

MRS. H. H. SHAWCROSS, CERTIFIED MIDWIFE.

........ MISS E. WORTH, CERTIFIED MIDWIFE, CERT. H.V.

CLERKS..... F. LITTLECOTT, A.R.S.I., AND E. MCGLYNN

REPORT.

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AREA (Acres), 5,919.

POPULATION: Census (1921), 38,720. Estimated (1926), 38,860.

Population in Wards.

Wards.	Census, 1921 (Estimated).	(Estimated) 1926.
CENTRAL	. 6,314	 6,336
WEST CENTRAL	. 3,474	 . 3,486
NORTH-EAST	. 9,013	 . 9,046
NORTH-WEST	. 6,948	 6,972
SOUTH-EAST	. 6,850	 . 6,875
SOUTH-WEST	. 6,121	 . 6,145
TOTAL	. 38,720	 . 38,860

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 10,082; (1926), 10,305.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 10,145.

Rateable Value, £218,903 10s. 0d.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £840.

The inhabitants are chiefly of the artisan and labouring classes. The chief occupations include Cotton Weaving, Paper Making, Fire Clay and Iron Workers.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1926.

						Female		
BIRTHS-	-Legitimate		523		261	 262)	
	-Legitimate Illegitimate	* * * * * * * *	17		9	 8		13.89
			540		270	 270	}	
DEATHC			Total.		Males.	Female	2S.	Death Rate.
DEATHS			433	• • •	230	 203		11.14

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of Child-birth:—From sepsis, 2; from other causes, 4.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:—Total, 41 (Rate 75); Legitimate, 39 (Rate 74); lilegitimate, 2 (Rate 117).

Deaths from Measles (all ages), Nil.

Deaths from Wnooping Cough (all ages), 4.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age), 2.

Specify any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment:—None.

RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

		Birth-rate.		Death-rate.	eath Rate from berculosis espiratory System.	Rate of Derths under 1 Year to 1000 Births		
Mean	of 5 years, 1921-1925							
1925		14.05		14.13	 0.64		119	
1926		13.89		11.14	 0.28		75	
	Increase or Decrease	in 1926	on :					
Mean	of 5 years, 1921-1925	2.62		2.57	 -0.25		-8	
Previo	ous year	0.16		-2.99	 -0.36		-44	

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1926.

Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1926, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1925. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.

	Birth-		Annua	•	Rate per 1,000 Births.							
	Rate per 1000 Total Popula- tion.	All Canses.	Enteric Fever.	Snall-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhea & Enteritis (under Two Years).	T'tal Deathe under One Year.
England and Wales	17.8	11.6	0 01	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.47	8.7	70
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.2	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.22	0.43	11.8	73
20,000—50,000)	17.6	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.11	0.06	0.23	0.40	6.6	67
London	17.1	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.17	0.48	11.8	64
Darwen	13.8	11 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.36	3.7	75

Marriages.

The number of Marriages solemnized in Darwen during the year ending December 31st, 1926, was as follows:—

Church of England	130
Nonconformist Places of Worship	123
Total	253

This means that 506 people were united in the bonds of wedlock, and is at the rate of 13.02 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.10 per 1,000 in the previous year.

Year.	Birt	hs.	Dear	ths.	Marriages.		
T Cttt.	Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.	
1917	427	11.18	490	14.29	390	21.3	
1918	353	9.58	692	21.08	472	12.8	
1919	495	12.61	520	13 80	994	25.3	
1920	845	21.56	510	13.01	1068	27.2	
1921	753	19,44	448	11.57	736	19.0	
1922	674	17.37	561	14.45	726	18.7	
1923	602	15.44	528	13.54	648	16.6	
1924	636	16.28	582	14,90	602	15.4	
1925	546	14.05	549	14.13	548	14.1	
1926	540	13.89	433	11.14	506	13.0	
verage 10 Years	587	15.14	531	14.19	669	18.3	

ot

Births.

The number of Children born during the year was: Males 270, Females 270, making a total of 540; being 6 less than in the previous twelve months, and at the rate of 0.16 per 1,000 lower than in 1925.

The Birth Rate for the year was 13.89 per 1,000. The highest monthly Birth Rate was 18.83 in January and in February it was the lowest, the figure being 8.64 per 1,000.

TABLE showing the Estimated Populations, Number of Births, and the Birth-Rates for the Darwen Sanitary District for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Estimated Population at the Middle of Each Year.	Total Births.	Birth-Rate
1917	38,210	447	11.18
1918	36,814	353	9.58
1919	39,252	495	12.61
1920	39,182	845	21.56
1921	38,720	753	19.44
1922	38,800	674	17.37
1923	38,980	602	15.44
1924	39,060	636	16.28
1925	38,850	546	14.05
1926	38,860	540	13.89

Average Birth Rate for the last 10 years, 15.14.

BIRTH RATES IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

Year.	C.	W.C.	N.E.	N.W.	S.E.	S.W.	Borough
1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 Averages for	11.82 8.74 12.30 22.43 22.33 18.01 17.14 16.17 14.84 12.62	10.54 9.81 12.36 18.71 18.13 17.81 16.29 18.83 12.33 16.63	13 74 10.15 14.74 24.90 21.74 19.48 16.32 16.16 17.91 15.14	8,75 9,08 9,39 17,51 14,82 15,51 12,15 13,84 10,90 15,50	10.27 9.54 14.17 22.76 20.14 15.44 15.97 19.24 14.40 13.96	11.11 10.17 12.27 21.23 18.29 17.60 15.09 14.57 11.71 10.41	11.18 9.58 12.61 21.56 19,44 17.37 15.44 16.28 14.05 13.89
10 Years.	15.64	15.14	17.02	12.74	15.58	14.24	15.14

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Seventeen Children were born out of wedlock during the year. This gives a rate of 3.14 per cent. of total births. Since 1917 the average annual number is 23.

The rate per cent. of Births averages 3.98, and 1922 is the highest with 5.48.

The Infantile Mortality Rate of Illegitimates for the year was 117, and the average for the last 10 years was 144.

TABLE showing number of Illegitimate Births, Etc., during the past Ten years.

Year.	Number of Births.	Rate % of Total Births.	No, of Deaths under 1 Year.	Death-rate per 1,000 Births.
1917	17	3.96	2	118
1918	16	4.53	3	188
1919	22	4,44	5	227
1920	35	4.14	6	171
1921	34	4.52	3	88
1922	37	5.48	6	162
1923	20	3.32	4	200
1924	23	3.61	1	43
1925	15	2.74	2	133
1926	1.7	3.14	2	117
Average	23	3 98	3	144

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

	Number	Percentage of Births.
JANUARY	0	0.00
FEBRUARY	0	0.00
MARCH	0	0.00
APRIL	1	2.04
MAY	4	7.01
JUNE	2	4,34
JULY	3	5.66
AUGUST	1	3.12
SEPTEMBER	1	2.63
OCTOBER	О	0.00
NOVEMBER	()	0.00
DECEMBER	5	9.43
	17	3.14

BIRTHS IN WARDS, 1926.

	Cent	ral.	We Cent	est- tral.		rth- ist.		rth-	Sou Ea	ith-		ith- est.	To	tal.	Rate per 1,000 estimated Population
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F	
January February March April May June July August September October November	2 2 6 6 0 1 1 4 3 3 3	8 0 1 6 4 5 8 5 1 2	5 1 3 5 7 1 3 0 0	5 1 3 1 2 4 4 2 4 0 0	7 5 5 6 11 5 6 7 4	6 2 2 6 5 3 9 4 5 5	4 2 6 6 4 6 6 3 1 8 5	1 2 6 1 8 4 5 2 5 1 4	7 2 3 2 3 6 3 2 7 4 6	5 5 5 3 2 6 4 1 2 8 1	5 1 4 1 2 4 2 2 3 3 3	3 5 1 6 3 2 2 0 1 3 3	30 13 23 26 33 22 21 18 20 25 21	31 15 18 23 24 21 32 14 18 19 17	18.83 8.64 12.66 15.13 17.60 14.20 16.36 9.88 11.73 13.58 11.73
December	2	6	1	3	5	10	4	8	3	6	3	2	18	35	16.36
	32	48	29	29	73	61	55	50	48	48	33	31	270	270	13.89
TOTAL	s	30	5	S	1	37	1	05	9	6	(34	5	10	
Population		336 .62	3,4 16	86 63	9,0 15.	14	6,9 15,	50 50	6,8 13.			145 .41	38,8 13	360 . 89	

Deaths.

The total number of Deaths during the year was 433; Males 230, Females 203; being a decrease of 116 on the previous year.

The Death Rate for the year is 11.14, a decrease of 2.99 on the previous year.

The number of Deaths of Residents in Institutions, etc., outside the district was 98, which has been added to the 335 deaths registered within the district, making a total of 433.

These Deaths are reported to me quarterly by the Registrar General, through the County Medical Officer of Health.

Fifteen Deaths of Non-Residents occurred in the town during the year.

INQUESTS.

There were 24 Inquests held during the year, compared with 26 during 1925. The following were the verdicts:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Accidental Death.	15	16	12	17	12	15	12	16	12	8
Natural Causes	3	8	12	14	9	8	18	11	7	10
Suicide	4	2	2	9	4	5	7	1	7	6
	22	26	26	40	25	28	37	28	26	24

Death Rates per 1,000 of the Population in the various Wards of the Borough.

Wards Population	Central 6336	West- Central 3486	North- East 9046	North- West 6972	South- East 6875	South- West 6145	Borough 38860
In 1926 January February March April May June July August September October November Transfers	11.36 9.46 15.15 15.15 0 00 11.36 9.46 3.78 15.15	6.88 3.44 3.44 6.88 3.44 3.44 6.88 13.76 10.32 6.88 3.44 0.00 34.42	13.26 14.59 5.30 1.32 7.95 11.93 9.28 5.30 2.65 2.65 11.93 17.24 31.83	8.60 12.04 10.32 6.88 10.32 6.88 5.16 15.49 8.60 15.49 6.88 15.49 22.37	8.72 8.72 3.49 8.72 10.47 3.49 5.23 5.23 3.49 8.72 10.47 13.96 36 65	3.90 7.81 11.71 13.66 5.85 9.76 7.81 3.90 9.76 9.76 7.81 7.81 31.24	9.26 9.26 7.72 7.41 9.26 8.95 5.86 8.64 6.79 7.72 9.88 12.66 25.20
Rate for year		8.60	11.27	12.04	10.61	10.90	11.14

Death Rates in the various Wards for the past Ten Years.

Year	C.	W.C.	N.E	N.W.	S.E.	S W.	Borough.
1917	15.35	9.80	17.68 23.60	12.88	13.01 21.25	14.26 22.81	14.29 21.08
1918	21.67 14.13	20,46	16.31	12.14	12.58	14,32	13.80
1920 1921	14.53 13.30	$\frac{12.73}{12.09}$	13.30 12.75	11.40	13.01 8.46	12.80 10.61	13.01
1922 1923	15.48 14.15	15.22 12.58	14.28 12.56	15.80 15.01	11,94 14.93	14.50 11.67	14,45
1924 1925	14.91 14.84	23.97 16.64	13.30 13.60	17.69 14.06	$\begin{vmatrix} 13.89 \\ 11.35 \end{vmatrix}$	12.14 15.95	14.90
1926	12.15	8,60	11.27	12.04	10,61	10,90	11,14
Average	15.05	14.39	14.86	13.92	13.10	13.99	14.19

CAUSES OF DEATH IN DARWEN, M.B., 1926.

	Causes of Death (Civilians only).	Males.	Females.
	All Causes.	230	203
1.	Enteric Fever		
2.	Small Pox		
3.	Measles		udoružu

	Causes of Death (Civilians only).	Males.	Females.
4.	Scarlet Fever		
5.	Whooping Cough	2	2
6.	Diphtheria	1	-
7.	Influenza		1
8.	Encephalitis Lethargica	3	1
9.	Meningococcal Meningitis	groundson-	America Principal
10.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	7	4
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	2
12.	Cancer, malignant disease	33	26
13.	Rheumatic Fever	-	1
14.	Diabetes	1	4
15.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	12	14
16.	Heart Disease	27	42
17.	Arterio-sclerosis	10	6
18.	Bronchitis	24	7
19.	Pneumonia (all forms)	15	9
20.	Other Respiratory Diseases	6	5
21.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	2
22.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1	1
23.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	. 3	2
24.	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1
25.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	8	11
26.	Puerperal Sepsis		2
27.	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturation		4
28.	Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	13	7
29.	Suicide	6	-
30.	Other Deaths from violence	5	
31.	Other defined diseases	43	46
32.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	3	3
Spec	cial Causes (included above)—	-	The second secon
	Poliomyelitis		Plantage
	Polioencephalitis		

Causes of Death (Civilians only).	Males.	Females.
Deaths of Infants under 1 years of age—		
Total	27	14
Illegitimate	2	_
Total Births	270	270
Legitimate	261	262
Illegitimate	9	8

Population 38,860.

The death rate for the year was 11.14 per 1,000.

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1960	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
2.0	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.1	2.1	2,2	1.6	2.08	2.34	2.90	2.14	1.03	0.76	2.07	1.00	1.14	0.69
. ——																		
1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
0.76	1.10	0.51	1.51	0.86	0.27	0.44	1.42	0.54	0.32	0.42	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.64	0.07	0.20	0.66	0.15

Mr. J. Pomfret, financial secretary to the District Nursing Association, has kindly supplied me with the following particulars:—

		Gross	Income.		Ne	t. Exp	xpenditure.	
		£	s.	d.		£	S٠	d.
1925	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,075	9	5		1,891	10	9
1926	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2,315	12	31		1,895	6	11

An Orthopædic Clinic for treatment of cases has been established in connection with this Association.

The Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary is an Institution standing at the Southern end of the neighbouring Borough of Blackburn.

Every case sent from Darwen is admitted.

The Secretary, Mr. Nathan A. Smith supplied the following information of patients from Darwen treated in this Institution.

1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 427 483 400 403 394 356 360 345 281 247 276 In-Patients ... 822 824 832 1166 766 700 756 722 Out-Patients . 621 623 663

Based upon the ordinary expenditure for the year, the Cost of Treatment of these Patients for the year 1926 was £3,387.

There have been no causes of sickness or invalidity worthy of special note during the period under review. No conditions of employment or environment appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA. HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

For Smallpox—The Corporation have entered into an agreement with the Blackburn Corporation whereby three beds are reserved for the use of Darwen patients in Finnington Hospital, Blackburn.

For other Infectious Diseases—Scarlet Fever, 1 block, 24 beds; for Typhoid Fever 8 beds at Bull Hill Hospital.

These properties are owned by the Corporation.

The Typhoid Fever block at Bull Hill Hospital is loaned to the Lancashire County Council for the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

During the year 47 cases of Scarlet Fever, and 4 of Erysipelas were admitted to the Hospital.

There is accommodation provided at Bull Hill Hospital for the treatment of Tuberculosis. The patients are admitted through the Lancashire County Tuberculosis Committee.

During the year 57 patients were sent by the County Committee to Bull Hill Pulmonary Hospital.

There is no hospital accommodation (locally) for the treatment of maternity cases, or for children's ailments. The Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, is the Union Infirmary for Darwen, etc., and admits maternity and other cases from Darwen as required. They have at this hospital a maternity section and an open-air section for cripple children, and carry out orthopædic work. The only other public institution in the immediate vicinity is the Royal Infirmary, which stands at the Southern end of the neighbouring County Borough of Blackburn.

There is no Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children, in the town, other than sending them into Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn.

Two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been established. One at No. 43, Bolton Road, is open daily from 9 to 10 a.m. and 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. Special afternoon sessions are held every Tuesday and Wednesday from 2-30 to 5 p.m. The other Centre is at Greenfield Institute and an afternoon session is held on Thursdays from 2-30 to 5 p.m.

We have no Day Nursery.

There is one School Clinic (at Holker House), established and maintained by the local Education Authority.

At 20, Railway Road, Darwen, there is a Tuberculosis Dispensary, under the direct control of the Lancashire County Council, where patients attend for examination once each week. X-Ray Examinations of patients are carried out at this dispensary, where there are special rooms fitted up for these purposes.

Venereal Diseases are treated at Blackburn Royal Infirmary.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For the removal of Infectious cases we have one horse-drawn ambulance. For non-infectious and accident cases a motor ambulance is available at Mr. H. Harwood's, "Station Garage," in agreement with the Town Council and during 1926 was called out on 239 occasions.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

For particulars of Staff see page 4.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Arrangements in the district for—(a) General Nursing. There is a District Nursing Association in the town employing about six nurses. Districts are allotted to these nurses. They attend the sick and carry out the physicians instructions. (b) For Infectious Diseases the Council make a grant to the said District Nursing Association of £10 10s. 0d. and pay 1/- per nursing visit for attendance upon cases of Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Pneumonia (in children up to 5 years old), Infantile Diarrhœa, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Anterior Poliomyelitis.

The Council make the following grants annually to voluntary hospitals: £10 10s. 0d. Royal Infirmary, Manchester; £5 5s. 0d. St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester; £5 5s. 0d. Royal Infirmary, Blackburn.

The Local Authority has instituted a scheme for the supply of milk for necessitous infants and expectant and nursing mothers. During 1926 free grants in necessitous cases were made as follows:—

Milk value £53 3s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., Dried Milk £13 10s. 6d., a total of £66 13s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.

MIDWIVES.

None employed by the Local Authority.

On the County Council Register there are 15 Midwives, all of whom are practising in the Borough.

The number of midwives practising is sufficient for the district.

CHEMICAL WORK.

The two Sanitary Inspectors, each in his own district, take samples of water and milk for analysis that is thought necessary. During the year 38 samples of cows milk have been taken. One sample was found to be deficient in milk fats. Proceedings were instituted, but were ultimately withdrawn on account of an error in the service of notice.

LECISLATION IN FORCE.

Local Acts	Darwen Corporation Act . Darwen Corporation Act .	Operative from 1887. 1899.
Local Orders	Darwen Order	1912.
General Adoptive Acts	Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Certain Sections) The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Certain Sections) Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Certain Sections) Public Health Act, 1925	27th October, 1890. 27th October, 1900. 15th January, 1912. 1st April, 1926.
Bye-laws relating to Public Health	Nuisances—Snow, filth, dust, ashes, rubbish, keeping of animals Slaughterhouses	3rd March, 1881. 3rd March, 1881. 3rd March, 1881. 5th June, 1891. 9th April, 1896.

All the powers granted under the various Acts and Orders are put into operation when necessary. We have no difficulty in getting the public to comply with our requests. This is evidenced by the fact that no prosecutions were undertaken.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water is collected mostly from Moorland, and is of good quality.

The service is a constant one.

The approximate number of dwellinghouses supplied direct is 10,305. There is no supply by stand pipe.

There is no possibility of contamination in the vicinity of dwelling-houses.

There is no liability to plumbo-solvent action as the water is first treated and the lead supply pipes are tin washed.

There is no insufficiency.

No extensions were required during the year.

The amount used during the year was 360,605,000 gallons; 52,767,000 being for trade purposes, the remainder for domestic use at the rate of 21.7 gallons per head per day.

The total Rainfall for the year on the Watershed was 51.59 inches, and in Bold Venture Park 52.96 inches. We had rain on 234 days.

The heaviest Rainfall was in November with 8.83 inches, and the lowest in April, with 1.99 inches.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The river is regularly sampled for pollution. Inspections are also made by the Sanitary Inspectors. It appears to me necessary that paving of the river bed should be seriously considered.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERACE.

The Bacteriological method is the one in use for the treatment of sewage, and appears to be efficient.

The Drainage system of the town is the one known as the combined system. Owing to the extension of the sewer along Bull Hill Road, to the Hospital, during 1925, we have been enabled to convert several pails to the water carriage system.

There are a few scattered houses situated in outlying parts of the town to which our drainage system has not yet been extended. These houses are still on the pail system and necessitate the collection and removal of the excreta by the Local Authority.

The Water and Smoke tests are applied to drains.

Sewers are frequently flushed.

CLOSETS AND ASHPITS.

The following constitutes the accommodation in this respect at the end of the year in question—

Water Closets Waste Water Closets Cesspools	8426
Total	11008

Conversions and Installations during 1926:-

Pails

1	New Water Closets fixed	0.5
	Premises with one New Closet fixed	85
	Premises with more than one New Class Co.	74
	Premises with more than one New Closet fixed	3
,	Pails converted to Water Closets	12
	waste Water Closets converted to Water Closets	10
	baths installed during the vear	100
	Urinals installed during the year	100
		4

Comparative Conversions:—	During year	
No. of Privy Closets	1926.	1921-1925.
No. of Privy Closets—		
To Fresh W.C.'s		
To Waste W.C.'s	• • • • •	
To Pails, etc		
No. of Pail Closets—		
To Fresh W.C.'s	12	1515
To Waste W.C.'s		
No. of Waste W.C.'s to Fresh W.C.'s	18	75
No. of Houses at which Moveable Ashb	oins	
have been substituted for fir	xed	
receptacles		3
*		

There are 12 Dry Ashpits and 10,745 portable refuse receptacles, the majority of which are ashes tubs and placed under covered sheds in the yards.

The Corporation under the provisions of a Local Act contribute half cost of conversions of pails to fresh water closet. In new property only fresh water closets are allowed to be fixed.

The Pail Closets still left are outside the sewered areas of the Borough and cannot be dealt with at present.

We have no privy middens.

SCAVENCING.

The Scavenging and collection of House Refuse is efficiently carried out by the Sanitary Authority.

We have only one motor vehicle the rest being horse drawn.

House refuse is burnt in a Meldrum's Destructor which is situated near the Electricity Works.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

No. of premises visited:—3,302.

Defects or Nuisances:—No. discovered, 1,172; No. abated, 1,136.

No. of Notices served: —Informal, 1,098; Statutory, 297.

Legal Proceedings :-Nil.

For details refer to pages 49 and 63.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Advice has frequently been given to furnacemen in regard to the methods of stoking.

The Inspectors took 50 observations, each of one hour's duration, during the year.

It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings but one statutory notice was served upon the occupiers of a mill for an emission of Black Smoke in excess of the time limit.

The time limit allowed pc four, for the emission of Black Smoke is as follows:—One, two or three bollers, 5 minutes per hour. Four or more boilers, 7 minutes per hour.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Three firms carry on offensive trades within the Borough, i.e., Tripe Boiling and Gut Scraping. The conduct of the trade is carried out satisfactorily in each case.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

The Workshops and Workplaces are on the whole in a fairly good condition.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Municipal Model Lodging House is the only common lodging house in the town, and is frequently visited and inspected by Inspector Walsh.

The average daily number of lodgers for the year was 91.34, including women, as compared with 105.67 for the previous year, a decrease of 14.33.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

During 1926 me action was taken respecting the above. It is proposed to frame by elaws for approval by the Ministry of Health, in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1925.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS.

No action has been taken nor is any needed. We have not had in this district any people living in tents, vans or sheds.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

There is no need for regulations as we have no such rooms in Darwen.

SCHOOLS.

The condition of the Schools on the whole is good, the water supply, etc., being also good.

It was not found necessary to close any school on account of outbreaks of infectious disease.

The Schools are inspected by the Sanitary Inspect rs four times per annum during the holiday periods. At these periods the floors and furniture are washed and the walls are swept; all lavatories are specially attended to and limewashed.

Housing.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1926.

No. of new houses erected during year— (a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) 56 (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts— (i.) By the Local Authority 10 (ii.) By other bodies or persons 44 No. of houses in course of erection under Council's Building Scheme ... Nil. Financial assistance for purposes of increasing housing accommodation— Have any advances been made during 1926-(a) By loans? No. No., —. Amount of Loans, Nil. (b) By subsidy? Yes. No., 54. Amount of Subsidies, £3,882 10s. 0d. UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES. Inspection (1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 3302 (2) No of dwellinghouses which were inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 97

10	(3) No. of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation
87	(4) No of dwellinghouse (exclusive of those referred to under 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation
ES.	REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE
40	No. of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers
	ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.
	A.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—
0	(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs
	(2) No. of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
0	(a) By owners
0	(3) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close
	B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts—
60	(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied
	(2) No. of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
60	(a) By owners(b) By Local Authority in default of owners
1	C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925– (1) No. of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders
1	(2) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made
1	(3) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwellinghouses having been rendered fit

(4) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	C
(5) No. of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	C
D.—No. of houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or converted to workshops, etc.	5

CENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

The houses are mostly built of stone. The newly-built houses are, however, of brick. There are a few houses in certain areas of the town which require much repairing to keep them in reasonable order. Generally the houses are of a good quality both in building and accommodation.

Estimating for displacements that may occur in the poorest part of the town due to clearance scheme and overcrowding, we calculate that about 100 houses may be required.

Building is at present being conducted by the Darwen Industrial Cooperative Society, Ltd., and several local contractors.

Fifty-six houses were erected during the year. The Corporation, Darwen Industrial Co-operative Society and several local contractors are erecting houses during 1927.

OVERCROWDING.

No definite cases of overcrowding have come to our notice although amongst the poorer classes there are cases of more than one family occupying a house.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

There is no unhealthy area in the town requiring to be dealt with as such, except the Bury Street Area, which is now being demolished.

^{*} Refers only to action taken in reference to housing defects. Notices with regard to drainage and other defects should be included under Sanitary Inspections.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supplied in Darwen is of good quality.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and The Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926, are all being complied with according to the various provisions. The Sanitary Inspectors carry out the duties and make the necessary inspections. The books and certificates required by the Acts and Orders are kept up-to-date.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Order, two Dealers' Licenses to sell "Certified" Milk, and one to sell "Grade A" Milk have been granted.

There has been no refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licenses for graded milk.

The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops are periodically inspected. Their condition is fairly good.

There are 84 cowkeepers on the Registers and 37 Dairymen or Milk Purveyors (other than cowkeepers). One hundred and twenty-four Inspections have been made by the Inspectors during the year.

When necessary the veterinary surgeon is called in to inspect dairy cows.

Regarding tuberculous milk one sample was submitted for bacterioolgical examination but proved on analysis to be negative. A large number of cattle was clinically examined by the Borough Veterinary Inspector regarding the quality of milk given, and he reported that in his opinion he did not find clinical evidence in any case to warrant bacteriological examination.

Regarding tuberculous cattle, eight cases were reported to me and confirmed. In seven of these cases we paid compensation to the owners on the one-fourth value scale. In the other cases the animal was found to be dead when the Veterinary Inspector arrived to make the necessary examination and no compensation was paid.

MEAT, ETC.

The stalls, shops, stores and vehicles are under the supervision of the Inspectors and the provisions of the Regulations are being complied with. The premises are visited regularly and strict supervision is kept.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

A public slaughterhouse has been provided and this is conducted satisfactorily.

There is only one private licensed slaughterhouse in the town.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 117 Bakehouses and on the whole they are in a fairly good condition.

The amount of food surrendered or condemned as unfit for human consumption is as follows—

- (a) Tuberculous carcases and parts—Approximate weight, 7,299 lbs., taken from 48 Beasts, 3 Pigs, and 2 Calves.
- (b) Diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat, other than above—Approximate weight, 6,864 lbs., taken from 426 Beasts, 260 Sheep, 1 Calf and 37 Pigs.
- (c) Other Foodstuffs—12 lbs. Corned Beef, 60 Baskets Strawberries, 240 lbs.; 70 lbs. Skate; 4 Boxes Oranges, approximately 2,016; 10 Boxes Canadian Pears, 400 lbs.

It was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings.

There have been no cases of food poisoning reported to me during the year.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Thirty-eight samples of cows' milk were purchased by the Inspectors and submitted for analysis. One sample was found to be deficient in milk fats. Proceedings were instituted, but were ultimately withdrawn on account of an error in the service of notice.

We have not taken any action during the year in respect of Condensed Milk Regulations, 1923, Dried Milk Regulations, 1923, or the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912-1917.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES. INFECTIOUS DISEASES CENERALLY.

During the year 87 cases of Scarlet Fever and 17 cases of Erysipelas were the main infectious diseases arising. It is, however, to be noted that these cases were more or less scattered evenly throughout the year and were of a sporadic nature, no evidence of any localised cause being found.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEARS 1921-1926.

YEA	R.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Tuber-culosis.	Ophthalmia Neonator'm	Measles & German Measles.	Pneum'nia	Malaria.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Dysentery.	Poliomye- litis.	Enceph'litis Lethargica.	Trench Fever.	Total.
1921	• • •	10	5	24	1	1	• • •	31		13	7	3	1	1	1	3	1	102
1922		7	8	220	4	1	• • •	46	3	951	6							1246
1923		6	10	147	2	4		53	2	239	9	• • •	1			3	• • •	476
1924		2	6	37		5		42	4		34		•••			5		135
1925		6	9	33	3	4	• • •	45	2		89				1	5		197
1926		8	17	87		4	2	24	3		29		1		1	6		182

Under the Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order of 1910, a supply of Anti-toxin is kept at the Health Office and the Police Station, and the amount supplied free of charge to local practitioners during 1926 was 204,000 units. The Anti-toxin is promptly used.

Six cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified. The cases were sporadic, had no connections whatever with one another, the families were in no way related, and in no circumstances was there more than one case in the same area in the town. Of these cases four died during the year, three of the four dying in Blackburn Royal Infirmary, one dying at home. Regarding the other two cases one, a child aged five years, has recovered and appears normal in every way except that she is now blind as a result of cortical injury. Case No. 2, also living. This patient has entirely recovered. The question of diagnosis was doubtful.

We have discovered no "return" cases of Scarlet Fever.

During the year 29 cases of Pneumonia were notified. Eight of these died, giving a mortality rate of 275 per 1,000. There were, however, 24 deaths registered, by death certificate. This shews 16 deaths occurring in other forms of Pneumonia which are not notifiable, and therefore, so far as

the Health Department is concerned, we cannot say how many cases of non-notifiable Pneumonia arose as complications during the course of some other disease. As there has been no prevalence of either measles or whooping cough during the year such a number of deaths from non-notifiable Pneumonia suggests itself as opening up a line of inquiry into the causes of these Pneumonias and as to their probable numbers throughout the community. Assuming the same mortal ty rate for non-notifiable Pneumonia as we find for the notifiable forms this will give us roughly a morbidity rate of about 60 cases. These lines of enquiry I propose to take during the present year.

LABORATORY WORK,

The Corporation have an arrangement with the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester, for the examination of Pathological and Bacteriological specimens, the Corporation paying the necessary fees.

The number of Bacteriological Examinations is as follows—Blood 3, Sputum 21, Throat Swabs 30, others 1 (Fæces).

In addition the Tuberculosis Officer's Department (Dr. MacPhee's) have examined 99 specimens of Sputum with a positive result in 9 cases and a negative result in 90.

Table showing the number of Pathological Specimens which have been sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Victoria University,

Manchester.

YEAR.		Diph	theri	a.			phoid ver.			berc u Sputi			C'ere oinal		Fever. Swabs.		
	Post- tive.	Nega- tive.	Doubt ful.	Total	Post- tive.	nega- tive.	Doubt ful.	Total	Posi-	Nega- tive.	Total	Post-	Nega- tive.	Total	Posi- tive.	Nega-	Total
1922	5	9	1	14	5	5		10	2	13	15		, •				•••
1923	8	23	2	33	2	4		6	3	12	15					• • •	
1924		4		4]		1		17	17			• • •			
1925	5	12		17	3	1		4	2	16	18						• • •
1926	7	23		30		3	•••	3	2	19	21			•••			

Contacts are kept under observation after removal of patients and disinfection of houses. During the year we had no return cases. Any suspicious carrier cases are examined in the usual way, bacteriologically and clinically, and dealt with accordingly.

No use has been made of the tests known as the Schick and Dick Tests, in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, or of the recently developed artificial methods of immunization against these diseases as I do not think it wise at the present moment to push these tests.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917.

It has not been necessary to make any of the following diseases compulsorily notifiable—Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa (under 2 years), Chicken-pox, or any other disease.

Number of Special Reports made under Art. XIX. (15 and 16) Sanitary Officers' Order, 1910?—Nil.

No special inquiries have been undertaken in connection with epidemics from Influenza, locally contracted anthrax or rabies.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The number of houses disinfected during the year was 140. The Disinfecting medium used being either Sulphur or Formalin.

LIST OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED DURING 1926.

Beds	Mattresses	Bolsters	Pillows	Quilts	Blankets	Sheets	Suits of Clothes	Carpets	Rugs	Curtains	Cushions	Snawls	Sundries
112	4.		173	94	203		1	0	0	0	10	3	61

Total articles Disinfected, 803.

Arrangements have been made for bathing verminous, etc., persons if occasion arises.

Disinfestation was carried out in seven instances.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Number of cases of infectious disease notified, number of deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1926:

	CASES NOTIFIED. YEARS.														Hosp	oital.
Disease.	Total Cases at all Ages.	Un der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to	to	to	to	to	65 and over	Total Deaths	Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district.
Smallpox Scarlet Fever Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	87 8		1	 5	9	16 1	44	 9	2	1 4				 	47	
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) Acute Primary Pneumonia Acute Influenzal Pneumonia Puerperal Fever		• • •	1			• • •		3	1	10					5	1
Puerperal Pyrexia Cerebro-Spinal Fever Acute Poliomyelitis	2	1		• • •						2			• • •			
Acute Polio-encephalitis Encephalitis Lethargica				1			1	1				1				
Dysentery Ophthalmia Neonatorum Erysipelas Pulmonary Tuber-) ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	3				• • •				3				2		
eulosis Other forms of Tuber- enlosis	6	1			desertion of the second of the		2		1	3		4		11 6	22	4 2
Any other diseases notifiable in district, e g.:— Chicken-pox															• • •	
Measles (excluding German Measles) Whooping Congh Any other disease									• • •					 		100
Totals	182	5	2	8	9	17	49	13	9	36	11	22	1	37	87	12

TUBERCULOSIS.

		DEATH	The num IS should a plied by	nber of death gree with th the Registra	ns classified be total sup- ir-Genera'						
Age Pe	riods.		Pulmo	nary.	No Pulmo	on- onary.	Pulm	onary.	No Pulmo		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	<u>M</u> .	F.	<u>M</u> .	F.	
Years. 01	0 0 0			1	0 0 8		• • •	1		•••	
1-5	• • •				• • •		0 + +	a 6 +	• • •		
5-10					•••	2		• • •	1		
1015					+ 0 0	•••					
15-20	15—20			1	* * 0	• • •	1	2	1		
20—25			2	2	2	1	1		1		
25 —3 5	• • •		4	• • •			1	• • •			
35—45			3	• • •		1	1		• • •	• • •	
45—55		• • •	1	• • •	0 0 0	• • •	• • •		• • •		
5565			2	1		•••	2	1	0 to 0	• • •	
65 and up	65 and upwards					* * *	• • •			* * *	
			13	5	2	4	6	4	3		
То	otals			18		6		10*	3*		

^{*} It will be noticed that the deaths from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis as known to the Health Department at Darwen, differ from the Registrar General's information. The Registrar General's return shews one more Pulmonary and three more Non-Pulmonary than we have any account of in our books. As the total deaths from all causes in our books agrees with the total number of deaths sent us by the Registrar General, there must have been some readjustment and rearrangement of some four deaths by the Registrar General, regarding which we had no notice at the time of such alteration. In my opinion it would be to the interests of uniformity if these alterations were at the same time notified to the Local Authority.

Specify the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths?—Nil. (See foregoing note.)

Cases are fairly efficiently notified. No action has been taken.

There is no evidence of excessive incidence, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district.

Twenty-five cases of Tuberculosis were sent to various sanatoria and hospitals for surgical cases. Ten of these were discharged and four died before the end of the year.

The Examination of Sputum on Discharge was positive in 7 cases, negative in 2, and in 1 case there was no examination result.

The Consumptive Patients from Darwen were sent to the following Institutions:—

- 6 Patients to High Carley, Ulverston.
- 3 ,, Bull Hill, Darwen.
- 3 ,, Queen's Park, Blackburn.
- 2 ,, Aitken, Holcombe.
- 2 ,, Heath Charnock, near Chorley.
- 2 , Luneside, Lancaster.
- 1 Patient to Burnley, Burnley.
- 1 ,, Elswick, near Kirkham.
- 1 ,, Great Barrow, Cheshire.
- 1 ,, Meathop, Grange.
- 1 ,, Peel Hall, Little Hulton.
- 1 ,, Royal Infirmary, Blackburn.
- 1 ,, Rufford, near Ormskirk.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) RECULATIONS, 1925.

One case was sent to a sanatorium and the farmer warned that his son must not, upon his return, have any work in connectoin with milk or the dairy.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62 AND 67.

We have had no occasion to take action in respect of section No. 62.

Eight lectures were given on various dates when I spoke on questions relating to health and diseases, etc. No expenses were incurred.

		.fetoT	1~	15		12	12	25	15	12	10	20	20	17	182
				ଦେ	ಣ			ಣ	66	21	:	+	-	-	22
	1	Tuberculosis.	C1	616	01	01	_		9	7	<u>-</u> : -	2	_	- 1	1~
		Erysipelas.	•								<u> </u>		- - - -		- 5
		Enceph, Leth				<u>:</u>		<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>			:	- 1	- 50
	田	Ophthalmia Neon				:	<u> </u>			<u>:</u>					
	- 5	Cerebro-Spinal F.				:	:		:	:		<u>:</u>	<u> </u>	:	
	BOROUGH	Poliomyelitis.				- :			:			: -	:		G1
i	2	Puerperal Pyrexia.	i i	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>		:		:	C1	.	4
	BC	Puerperal Fever.		- :	:				- :	_:	<u>:</u>			- 1	
926		Pneumonia.	÷1	9	_	す		.c.	:		10		<u>ः।</u>	es	5.29
19		Diphtheria.	:	¢1	_	:	-	:			:	-	21		0
=	{	Scarlet Fever.	टा	ಣ	90	7	9	2	0.	サ	ಾ		S	=	10
ear		Tuberculosis.	1 :	:	_	:	:	Ç1	_	<u>:</u>	:	•			9
>	TH.	Erysipelas.		:	:	:	~		:	:	:	:			೯೦
16	UTH	Ophthalmia Neon.		:	:	:	:	1-	:		:	_		. [
#	0 = 1	Pneumonia				_			:		73	- :	:	:	40
0.5	S	Scarlet Fever.	:	-	-	:		01			:	2/1	ಬ	7	<u> </u>
_		Tuberculosis.	:	-			-	:	-	_			•	: 1	-7
Month	五二	Erysipelas.		:	_	οų.	:	:	_	-	:		:	:	15.
0	UTH AST.	Pneumonia.	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	2
	OU	Diphtheria.	:	-	:	:	:	:			:	:		:	CI
-L	S	Scarlet Fever.		:	€4				6.0	50	7	+	_	-	17
each		Tuberculosis,	CI	C1	:	:	:	:		:	•	-		:	Lag
		Erysinelas.	:	•	•		:	-			-:			.	CI
for		Enceph, Leth.			:	<u>:</u>		•	 :	:	:	:	_	:	01
	Ħ.	Ophthalmia Neon.	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	- : -	:	:	:	:		- 1	
and	Z.S.	Puerperal Fever.	'	:	:	:	-	•	:	:	•		•	- 1	
	VOR'TH WEST.	Poliomyelitis.	1	:	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	:	- :	- :	:		_:	:		
Ward,	7-	Pneumonia.	<u> </u>	-	-	:	<u> </u>	:	· ·	:	:	•	-		(Q)
व		Diphtheria.	1 :	:		<u>:</u>	<u> </u>		- :	:	:	÷			=-
3		Scarlet Fever.	1 61	:	ಣ	- 21		10		_:_	•		;	e0	
ي		Tuberculosis.	:		_	-	-					,—		•	<u>2</u>
each		Ophth, Neon.	1 :				-	-							
9	1	Erysipelas.	1 :			-:	:	:	-:			<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u>	
3,	E.T.		1 :			<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	- <u>:</u>			:	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>)
S	R.J.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	<u> </u>		•	:	-i-		· ·	<u>:</u>	•			:	िए।
156	NORTH EAST.	Puerperal Fever.	:	6.1	_ :	, -	:	_ ^{©3}	:		:.	:	:	G1 :	-6-
66	4	Preumonia.	:		:			-	:		:	:			
Diseases		Diphtheria.	:	<u> </u>	_ <u>:</u>		:	-: -6	: -~;	:	=	61	:-	:	
		Scarlet Pever.	1 :			<u>:</u>							<u> </u>		2 50
ms		Tuberculosis.	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	_	_:	: -			:	
,0	1 7	Erysinelas.	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:			:			:	200
C	FR	Enceph, Leth.	:	:		:	:	:	:	:_				<u>:</u>	
λfe	TIEST.	Cerebro-Spinal F.	:	:					<u>:</u>		<u>:</u>	:	:	<u>:</u>	
=	WEST. CENTRAL	Pneumonia.	1 :		:	:	<u>:</u>	•	:	:_	:			:	-
of	0	Diphtheria.	:			:			<u> </u>		<u>:</u>	:		:	m
=		Scarlet Fever.	1 :				:			:	:	:		က	10
0		Tuberculosis.	!	:	p.m.	_	:	_				-	:		7
at		Enceph. Leth.	:	:	_	:	_		:	:	- :	:	_	:	- m
100	1 . ;	Puerperal Pyrexia.	1	:	:					:				:	-
Notification of Infectious	CEN- TRAL	Puerperal Fever,	:	:	:	:	:			:				:	-
9	一月光	Pneumonia	_			6.1		~	:	_	:	:	:	-	1-
and the same of		Diphtheria.	1	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		-		-
		Scarlet Fever.			-	_	ಣ						61	:	1 5
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		70		. ×	:	:				:	जि		E K	E.K.	
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		H	1	5	H	ப	:	:	:	S	F	B	M	Z	Y.
		MONTHS.		38	RC	ZII	>	F	7.	3.5	F	0	VE	F	TOTALS
		N	VACITARY	FEBRUARY	[A	APRIL	MAY	IUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	H
	1		-	ئے آت	∞ MARCH	` <	2	F	, F	A	S	0	Z	D	
					- 3	-1									

RETURN OF VACCINATION FOR DARWEN, 1926.

				-	-				
MONTHS.	Successful Vaccination.	Died Unvac- cinated.	Insus- ceptible.	Ex- empted.	Post-poned.	Re- moved out of Town and Traced	Re- moved and Cannot Trace	Unac counted for.	Success fully vaccinated cach quarter.
January	18	3	0	40	0	0	0	0	
February	8	1	0	18	0	()	1	0	
March	1.4	$\hat{2}$	ŏ	24	1	0	0	()	40
April		$ar{2}$	i o	27		1	0	0	10
May		$\frac{2}{3}$	i o	35	1	i o	()	1	
June		4	0	28	1	()	0	ô	48
July		3	o o	31	0	0	0	i	
August		0	ő	1 18	0	0	o o	1 0	i
September.		o o	0	25	0	0	0	3	42
October	13	4	Ö	20	i	0	0	6	
November		2	0	19	l ô	0	0	Š	
December .	6	4	ŏ	$\frac{1}{21}$	Ü	0	1 0	12	28
2000111501									
	158	28	0	305	5	1	1	31	158
	130	20		7,50		1		(7)	100

VACCINATION.

Year	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Rate per cent Vaccinated
1917	427	153	34,43
1918	353	116	32,86
1919	495	134	27.07
1920	845	195	23.07
1921	753	231	30.67
1922	674	169	24.92
19.3	602	208	34.55
1924	636	178	27.98
1925	546	156	28,57
1926	540	158	29,25

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Two Health Visitors have been appointed and we have established two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Two sessions are held weekly at the Bolton Road Centre, and one at the Greenfield Centre. Advice is given daily by the Health Visitors at Bolton Road Centre to any mothers between the hours of 9 to 10 a.m., and 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. The Medical Officer of Health attends one session each week for ante-natal work. Children up to 5 years are weighed and record cards are kept.

The following are particulars of the work of the Health Visitors— First Visits Second and Subsequent Visits Visits to Children over 1 year and under 5 years Visits to Expectant Mothers Visits re Stillbirths Visits to Babies suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum—First Visits to Babies suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Second and Subsequent Visits Visits to Babies suffering from Measles and other infectious diseases. Other Special Visits	536 2954 3795 304 33 3 246 132 8006
The following particulars were obtained on first visits—	
Feeding—	
Breast Bottle Breast and Bottle Spoon fed	368 48 119 1
Types of Bottles Used— Bottles without Tubes (including medicine bottles, etc.) Bottles with Glass Tubes Bottles with Rubber Tubes	536 ————————————————————————————————————
Foods— Cow's Milk (undiluted) Cow's Milk and Water Cow's Milk and Barley Water Cow's Milk and Sago Water Cow's Milk Citrated Cow's Milk and Rice Water Nestle's Milk Dried Milk Patent Foods	3 109 29 1 1 1 2 15 6
	167

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Bo	lton Roa	ad. G	reenfield.
Number of children who have been weighed during the			
year	579		98
Total Number of Weighings	3781		1112
Babies specially examined by the Medical Officer	247		25
Babies referred to Family Doctor for Treatment	38		4
Babies recommended for Institution Treatment	7		1
Average Attendance of Expectant Mothers per Session	2		1
Average Attendance of Mothers per Session	43		19
Average Attendance of Children per Session	39		22

The following is a summary of cases which were examined by the Medical Officer of Health at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and found to be suffering from some type of deformity requiring special treatment.

ADMITTED TO BLACKBURN ROYAL INFIRMARY.

No.	Condition.		Result.
1	Phimosis.	Cured.	

ADMITTED TO PENDLEBURY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

No.	Condition.		Result
1	Harelip.	Cured.	

ADMITTED TO QUEEN'S PARK HOSPITAL, BLACKBURN.

No.	Condition.	Result
1	Abscess of Head.	Still in Hospital.
1	Rickets.	Still in Hospital.
1	Hydrocephalus.	Still in Hospital.
1	Marasmus.	Died.
1	Bronchial Catarrh.	Died.

REFERRED TO FAMILY DOCTOR.

No.	Condition.	Result.
1	Marasmus.	Improved.
1	Bronchial Catarrh.	Cured.
2	Cough.	Cured.
1	Abscess of Thigh.	Cured.
1	Teething.	Cured.
1	Umbilical Hernia.	Cured.
1	Tonsils and Adenoids.	Operation not required
1	Patent Urachus.	Operation—cured.
1	Convulsions.	Cured.
1	General Skin Rash.	Cured.
1	Ringworm.	Cured.
2	Bronchitis.	Cured.

PARTICULARS OF INDIVIDUAL CASES SPECIALLY EXAMINED BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Defect.	No.
Strabismus	1
Conjunctivitis	1
Nystagmus	2
Eye Discharge	1
Tonsils and Adenoids	1
Cough	2
Bronchitis	2
Bronchial Catarrh	1
Nasal Catarrh	1
Thrush	1
Snuffles	2
Throat Spasms	1
Otorrhœa	6
Impetigo	2
Neroderma	2
Ringworm	1
Abscess of Head	1
Abscess of Thigh	1
Pityriasis Alba	1
Simple Rashes	21
Cut Mouth	2
Umbilical Discharge	4
Hernia	7
Patent Urachus	1
Birth Injuries	2
Tongue Tie	9
Phimosis	10
Anæmia	1
Hydrocephalus	1
Injury to Knee	1
Epiphysitis	1
Separation of Epiphysis	1
Undescended Testicle	1
Hare Lip	1
Genu Valgum	2
Congenital Defects	2
Tubercular Glands	3
Mentally Defective	2
Constipation	6

Defect.	No.
Diarrhœa and Vomiting	10
Re. Feeding	
Marasmus	5
Malnutrition	4
Rickets	4
Teething	2
Convulsions	2
Defective Teeth	
Digestion	1
Thread Worms	
Normal	11
	162

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS.

Table showing the number of Births Notified during 1926.

	Male.	F	emale	 Total.	Still	lborn.
JANUARY	21		29	 50		3
FEBRUARY	15		13	 28		1
MARCH	31		19	 50		2
APRIL	26		29	 55		2
MAY	30		21	 51		3
JUNE	26		33	 59		7
JULY	17		19	 36		1
AUGUST	24		17	 41		1
SEPTEMBER	24		21	 45		4
OCTOBER	25		19	 44		4
NOVEMBER	14		25	 39		4
DECEMBER	20		24	 44		3
	273		269	 542	• • •	35
Births Notified by Midwives				 		512
Births Notified by Medical Men						17
Births Notified by Parents						3
Births Notified by Midwives and Medical M						10
Births Notified by Parents and Medical Me						0
Births Notified by Parents and Midwives						0
Births Notified by Others						0
Total				 • • • • • • •		542

Table showing Births Notified, Visits, Etc.

	Births Notified.				Notified. Births not Notified.			Births Visited.		
Year.	Males,	Females	Total.	Still- born.	No.	Prose- cutions.	No.	of Total	Births Revisited	
1917	224	204	428	20	8	0	397	92.8	1370	
1918	180	168	348	19	11	0	320	91.9	1477	
1919	266	273	539	34	3	0	442	82.0	1294	
1920	448	432	880	58	6	0	709	80.5	1054	
1921	395	380	775	39	11	0	431	55.6	1111	
1922	335	337	672	30	10	0	472	70.2	1157	
1923	303	326	629	33	5	0	596	100.0	2545	
1924	331	310	641	26	3	0	593	92.5	3989	
1925	274	272	546	16	9	0	489	89.5	2769	
1926	273	269	542	35	4	0	532	98.1	2954	

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF ACE.

Year	Premature Birth	Convulsions	Bronchitis & Pneumonia	Diarrhœal Diseases	Whooping Cough	Measles	Inanition	Congenital Defects	Other Causes	Total	Rate per 1000 Births
1917	9	1	14	5	1		4		16	40 26 57	89
1918	3	•••	4	2		3	1	1	12	26	74
1919	15	2	11	1	1		8	8	11	57	115
1920	18	1	12	1			8 15	3	29	79	93
1921	12	1	11		1		3	7	18	53	93 70
1922	8	3	9		2	4	4	6	20	53 56	83
1923	12	3	6			1	2	9	14	4.7	78
1924	15		8	4			6	3	7	47 43 65	67
1925	13	2	12	• • •	1	7	2	9	19	65	119
1926	6	2	6	2	2		2 3	6	14	41	75
						• • •	0		14	26.1	/5

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN MONTHS.

	Under 1 Month	Under 2 M ths	Under 3 M'ths.	Under 4 M'ths.	Under 5 M'ths.	Under 6 M'ths.	Under 7 M'ths.	Under 8 M'ths.	Under 9 M'ths.	Under 10 M'ths.	Under 11 M'ths.	Under 12 M'ths.	Total
Deaths	21	4	4	1	3	2	1	3	• • • •	1	•••	1	41
Percentage of Total.	51.1	9.7	9.7	2.4	7.3	4.9	2.4	7,3	•••	2.4		2.4	

Table showing Infantile Mortality in the Various Wards.

Year.	C.	W.C.	N.E.	N.W.	S.E.	S.W.	Boro.'
1917	164	77	76	79	59	104	89
1918	38	57	95	63	133	34	74
1919	154	42	108	185	73	131	115
1920	84	111	114	77	98	68	93
1921	63	4.7	97	87	50	53	70
1922	131	64	79	64	75	74	83
1923	119	70	81	59	63	64	78
1924	97	114	82	40	62	52	67
1925	106	162	74	79	151	208	119
Average for 9 yrs.	106	82	89	81	84	87	87
1926	125	34	80	66	83	46	75

We have no local Maternity Home or Hospital for the reception of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.

The incidence of maternal mortality is 6 deaths in 540 births. The Medical Officer of Health and the Health Visitors make detailed inquiries in regard to maternal deaths, stillbirths and infant deaths. All the information is filed. Two of the maternal deaths occurred at home, two in Blackburn Royal Infirmary, and two in Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn. The following are the causes of death:—Case 1, Puerperal Fever. Case 2, Dystocia. Case 3, Accident of Pregnancy. Case 4, Pulmonary Embolism. Case 5, Erysipelas. Case 6, Pulmonary Embolism.

During the year 218 expectant mothers have been advised, as required, at the Centres or at their homes.

The Poor Law Authorities deal with cases of unmarried mothers, illegitimate children, and children temporarily or permanently deprived of a home with their own parents. The cases are admitted to Queen's Park Hospital.

We have made arrangements for a supply of milk in necessitous cases. The total of free milk grants during 1926 was valued at £66 13s. 7½d. The applicants for this grant fill up a form; inquiries are made regarding the social conditions and income of applicants and a graded scale is worked to before any grant of free milk is made.

If any children under 5 years of age require orthopædic treatment they are sent to Queen's Park Hospital where there is a special open-air block for that purpose. One child was sent by us for admission and treatment during 1926.

We have a Voluntary Care Committee, consisting of about 40 ladies resident in the town who interest themselves in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Three of this number are members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. In this connection there is a Mothers' Club which meets one evening every fortnight at the Maternity Centre. A course of lectures and practical demonstrations is given. There is also a Savings Scheme in connection with the Mothers' Club.

All children have record cards and when each child attains the age of 5 years the card is transferred to the School Medical Department.

			De	aths		
Year	Puerperal Fever Notific.	Total Births	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Accidents or Diseases of Pregnancy	Still Births	Infantile Mortality Rate
1920	3	845	4.	2	58	93
1921	1 1	753	0	3	39	70
1922	1	674	0	3	30	83
1923	4	602	2	1	33	78
1924	5	636	4.	3	26	67
1925	4	5 46	0	6	16	119
1926	4	540	2	4	35	75

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	CASES.					
Number Notified	Tre At Home.	ated. In Hospital.	Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blinduess.	Deaths.
3	3	0	3	0	0	0

There have been no notable sanitary improvements during 1926.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

			Numl	
Premises.	Inspection	ns.	Written Notices.	rosecu- tions,
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	121		12	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	510		16	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	78		1	
Total	709	• • •	29	

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts-

	Found	. Re	emedied	t	erred to.M.		No. of Prose- cutions.
Want of cleanliness	2		2				
Want of ventilation				• • •	Section .		
Overcrowding							_
Want of drainage of floors	14		14		gazzerosás		
Other nuisances	16		15				_
Sanitary accommodation—							
Insufficient	1		1				
Unsuitable or defective	8		8	• •••		• • •	
Not separate for sexes							-

Offences under the Factory and Workshop	Found.		medie		ferred H.M. ispecto		No. of Prose- cutions.
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)					2		
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921)	10	• • •	10	• • •			_
Total	53		50		2		
	UOD IZ						
IIIHOME V	VORK.	Ou Lis	sts rec	ceiveing tv	d fron vice in	n En	ion 107 ployers. year
Nature of Work.		List	ts. (utwor actors		orkmen
Wearing Apparel—Making, etc.		4	٠		3	• • •	6
IV.—REGISTERED V Textile Factories Non-Textile Factories Factory Workshops Workshops Workplaces							65 85 50 207 97
Total Workshops on Reg	ister					• • • •	504
V.—OTHER MA						N	lumber.
Matters not fied to H.M. Inspector of Fac Failure to affix Abstract of the Fac (s. 133, 1901)	actory	and	1 W	orks	hop	Acts	· —
Action taken in matters referred by Funder the Public Health Acts, but Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)—	H.M. In not u	ispe nde	ctor r the	as re	emed ctory	iable and	1
Notified by H.M. Inspector							. 3
Reports (of action taken) sent t							
Other							. 2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in							

PARTICULARS OF DEATHS IN COTTON TRADE FROM VARIOUS DISEASES.

Population	1		1	- 1		1			- (- 1				1		1		
Winders and Warpers. 1860 1921 Others. 1 3 1 6 11 5.91 1 1 5.91 1		Trade.	Employees	Year.	Deaths.	2.7	5	35	-1	5	65	u	p	tal		Death	Boro'	* Rate up to 15 yrs.
Winders and Warpers. 1860 1921 Others. 1 3 1 6 11 5 5 5 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 1 1 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	38,720	Weavers	9100	1921		2	3	1 2	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	1 3	3	. 1	3 2	9 6 2 14				3.28 9.14
Hands		Warpers Cardroom			Respiratory Others Respiratory		1		 3	1,		6.,		1	0.53 5.91 2.50		•••	• • •
Winders and Warpers 1800 1922 Others		Hands Spinners	400 300		Respiratory							1			0.00			
Winders and Warpers. 1800 1922 Others. 1 2 2 3 8 4.44 4.40 4.00 1922 Others. 1 2 2 2 5.00	38 800	Weavers	9000	1922				2										4.71 9.85
Spinners 300 1922 Respiratory 0 1 1 1 3 333 1 1 1 3 333 1 1	00,000	Warpers Cardroom			Respiratory Others Respiratory		1		2			2		. 2	1.11 4.44 5.00	•••	• • •	
Winders and Warpers. 1720 1923 Others					Respiratory							1			3.33			•••
Warpers 1720 1923 Others 1 2	38,980		9000	1923	Others		3	1	3	4			5 :	27 22	5.44			$\frac{2.57}{10.14}$
Hands		Warpers	1720	1923	Othera				Ι.,			2		3	1.74			
Winders and Warpers 1720 1924 Others 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 5 2.90		Hands			Others Respiratory	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					1			1	0.00			
Warpers. 1720 1924 Others 1 1 1 3 3 8 4.65	39,060	Weavers	9000	1924			-1	5	5 7	2 2 2 6	67				5.66			2.75 6.37
Hands		Warpers	1720	1924	Others		1		1			3	. 3	8	4.65			•••
38,850 Winders and Warpers 1720 Cardroom Hands 400 Winders and Winders and Warpers 1720 1925 Others 2 1 1 0.58 1		Hands			Others Respiratory			•••	1		11		.] 1	1	2.50 3.33			•••
Winders and Respiratory	38,850		9000	1925	Others		5 3	5	3 4	4 2 3	2 2 7	1 3 8			4.11			4.75 9.25
Hands 400 1925 Others 1 1 2.50	,	Warpers			Oth rs		2		1			7		1	$\frac{3.48}{2.50}$			
1020 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		Hands Spinners	400 200	1925 1925	Others Respiratory								1	1	5.00			
Others 3 2 1 611 8 10 2 25,19 4.88 9.01 4.8		Weavers	9300	1926	Others	. 3	2	1	1	. 1	1 1 3 1 1	81	2	25,19	4.88			
38,860 Winders and Warpers 1720 1926 Respiratory 1	38,860	Warpers		1926	Respirator Others	y	1			1	1	1		მ	$\begin{vmatrix} 1.74 \\ 4.65 \end{vmatrix}$			
Hands 400 1926 Others		Hands	400		Others Respirator									1				• • •

^{*} Child Population (estimated) 8,000. (Birth to age 15 years.)

Meteorology.

The Meteorological Observatory is at Bold Venture Park in Lat. 53° 41′ 25″ N., and Lon. 2° 28′ 32″ W., and is at an altitude of 728 feet above mean sea level.

Observations are taken twice daily at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

This station is connected with the Meteorological Office, and is called a Normal Climatological Station. A report, giving all details of readings, is sent each month to the Meteorological Office, London.

The total rainfall for the year is 1345.3 millimetres, or 52.96 inches being recorded on 234 days; the average for the last twenty years being 55.2 inches. The greatest monthly fall was in November 224.5 millimetres; and the lowest in April 50.8 millimetres. The greatest daily fall was 48.1 millimetres, on November 1st.

The total sunshine registered on 281 days during the year was 1085.0 hours, the average for twenty years is 1140.1 hours. June registered the highest monthly total, 168.8 hours; and January the lowest, 18.2 hours. The highest daily reading was 13.4 hours, on July 2nd.

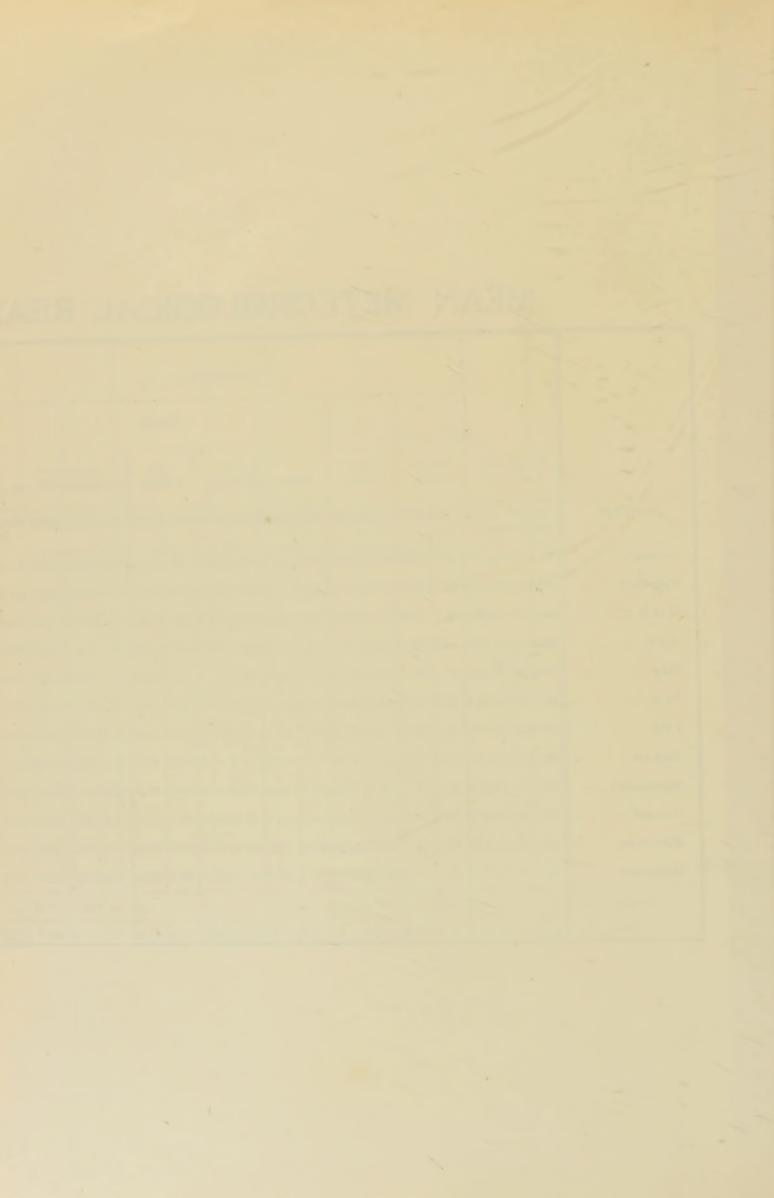
The mean minimum temperature in shade was 41.7°, the average for the last twenty years is 40.5°. The lowest monthly mean was in December, 34.7°, and the lowest reading for the year 23.4°, on December 15th.

The maximum wind velocity was on December 31st, when a West South-West wind was blowing at the rate of 54 miles per hour.

No observations of calm were recorded, 19 observations of snow, 12 observations of hail, 5 observations of thunder, thunderstorm on 11 days, 16 observations of hoar frost, 83 observations of mist, 70 observations of ground frost, 11 observations of snow lying, 34 observations of fog, 1 observation of gale, 87 observations of dew, and 2 observations of lightning.

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS FOR 1925 AND 1926.

								Th	ermo	mete	ers.																						
											Ear	th.														W	/ind	Dire	ction	ı, 19 2	26.		
	Baron Corre		Mai	1	Mi mu		Mea	ın.	1 F	oot.	4 Fe	eet.	10 H	eet.	Wa	ter.		lu- dity.	Suns (hou	shine irs).	Ra (m.		Wi	nd city.									
MONTH.	1925 ins.	1926 ins.	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1925	 1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926		N.E.	E.	S.E.	s.	s.w.	w.	N.W.	C'n
January	30.136	29.794	43.4	42.0	35.3	35.0	39.3	38.5	38.5	38.1	42.1	40.2	45.6	43.5	41.6	41.5	83	85	29.1	18.2	104.2	173.2	15	13	0	4	3	6	25	12	11	1	0
February	29,545	29.811	42.7	46.0	33.1	37.4	37.9	41.7	38.1	40.7	41.0	40.7	44.0	42.8	40.7	43.0	84	87	41.4	31.9	228.3	136.5	14	12	1	2	15	2	20	8	8	0	0
March	30.199	29.987	43.4	45.6	33.6	35.6	38.5	40.6	39.3	41.7	40.2	42.3	43.0	43.0	41.6	42.9	80	79	83.1	69.1	63.1	67.4	13	14	4	3	11	2	7	6	27	2	0
April	29.833	29 869	49.8	54.2	36.5	40.4	43.1	47.3	44.6	47.3	42.7	44.3	43.1	43.6	44.0	46.0	75	78	137.6	109.5	86.9	50.8	14	8	3	7	6	3	11	3	24	3	0
May	29.753	29.876	57.8	56.1	43.5	40.2	50 1	48.1	51 .6	50.7	46.7	46.8	44.5	45.0	48.1	47.4	79	75	119.3	150.0	128.8	99.4	10	9	3	14	5	2	10	7	18	3	0
June	30.150	29.914	68.3	63.8	48.3	46.3	58.3	55.0	60.7	58.0	53.0	51.1	47.3	47.2	51.7	51.3	73	77	237.5	168.8	6.6	80.7	9	7	0	3	0	1	11	11	26	8	0
July	29.924	30.007	69.3	68.6	52.2	54.0	60.7	61.3	62.0	62.2	55.9	55.9	50.0	50.0	53.8	54.5	79	78	144.7	130.2	69.4	92.8	10	7	1	12	5	1	13	8	14	8	0
August	29.952	30.031	65.2	67.1	51.2	51.5	58.2	59.3	60.3	61.5	56.6	57.1	52.2	52.3	53.6	54.4	83	80	124.5	166.1	141.6	108.2	9	9	1	4	0	0	9	8	34	6	0
September	29.937	30.075	56.6	61 9	45.0	49.7	50.8	55.8	53.9	57.6	54.4	56.5	52.9	53.4	50.5	53.0	83	84	101.5	87.9	137.8	131.4	10	8	2	5	1	U	5	14	29	4	0
October	29.855	29.906	54.2	51.0	43.4	39.3	48.8	45 1	50.0	48.0	51.3	52.1	51.6	52.9	48.7	47.2	84	78	64.3	88.1	170.5	126.5	10	8	6	7	6	4	6	8	20	5	0
November	29.985	29.579	42.1	45.0	32.7	36.3	37.4	40.1	38.9	40.7	46.0	45.0	49.8	49.4	42.4	43.7	79	85	82.0	36.1	110.9	224.5	8	11	0	3	5	2	29	11	10	0	0
December	29.717	30.318	39.5	42.2	31.3	34.7	35.5	38.4	34.5	38.4	39.6	42.3	45.9	46.7	39.6	42.3	84	83	39.2	29.1	91.0	53.9	12	9	2	10	2	0	<u>l</u>	5	34	8	0
Totals											ļ								1204.2	1085.0	1339.1	1345 3			23	74	59	23	147	101	255	48	0
Mean	29.915	29.93	52.6	53.6	40.5	41.7	$ _{46.5}$	47.6	47.7	48.7	47.4	47.8	47.4	47.4	46.3	47.2	80	80	100.3	90.4	111.5	112.1	11	9				•••		1			•••





OF THE

Sanitary Inspectors

FOR THE

Year ending 31st December, 1926.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,

DARWEN,

APRIL, 1927.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my 36th Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the year ending December 31st, 1926.

The district for inspection purposes covered by the report are the Central, South-East and South-West Wards, and the following table gives the area, number of houses and estimated population.

			Estimated opulation.
CENTRAL WARD	110	 1666	 6336
SOUTH-EAST WARD	1900	 1804	 6875
SOUTH-WEST WARD	1980	 1719	 6145

NUISANCES.

The number of complaints of nuisances, etc., received during 1926 was 129, against 144 in 1925.

In all cases of complaint of nuisances the premises are visited as early as possible and notices served on the person responsible. The nuisances complained about were chiefly offensive smells, choked waste water closets, etc.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION.

	Number		Numl Notices		Rest	ılt of Sei	rvice of Not	ice«.
Nature of Inspections.	Inspee- tions.		Legal.	Prelim- inary.	Nuisan- ces abated.	Remain- ing in hand.	Prosect Instituted.	
Dwelling Houses under Housing								
Acts	1416		82	493	502			• • •
Factories and Workshops	209		2	13	14			• • •
Bakehouses	110			3	3			
Dairies and Cowsheds			.4.	1.4	14			•••
Smoke Observations	19							
Refuse Tips	79							
Elementary Schools	25			6	17			•••
SUMMARY OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH— Defective Drains Uneven Slop Gullies Defective W.C.'s. Defective Downspouts and Easing Troughs Insanitary Yards Dirty Houses Dirty Closets Accumulations of Refuse Nuisances from Animals Ashes Tubs without Covers Broken Sloppipes	Una- bated Dec., 925. 6 4 4 26 9 1 4 	Dis- covered 1926 66 28 35 155 1 30 8 85 2 16 26 28	9 2 16 1 12 2 18 3 6 6	60 27 32 154 1 24 7 76 2 14 19 26	66 29 37 168 33 8 81 2 19 29 27	6 3 2 13 1 6 1 8 2 4		
Choked Waste Water Closets				20		1	• • •	
Broken Ashtubs	• • •	2 4	•••	4	3	1	• • •	
Dangerous Closets, &c	• • •	2		2	2	1		
Insufficient Closet Accommt'n	• • •	9	• • •	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			
Broken Yard Doors, &c	3	8	3	6	10	1		
Insufficient Ventilation		4,	3	4	4.			
Defective Roof.	2	ď	1	5	$\hat{6}$	2		
Defective Windows	ī	4.		4	5			
Insanitary Manure Pits	ī	2		2	3			
,, Pail Closets	20			16	20		0 0 0	0 0 0
,, Bakehouses	• • •	1		1	1		0 0 0	
Miscellaneous	2	3		3	4	1		

Several statutory notices were served to abolish pail closets and convert to the water carriage system and the number of pails converted and waste water closets (converted voluntary) was as follows

	Central Ward.		ast So l.		Total.	
Waste Water Closets	3	 2		3		8
Pail Closets	. 0	 4		16		20

57 new Water Closets were fixed. In South East Ward 54 and South-West Ward 3.

45 new Baths were fixed. In Central Ward 5, South-East 33 and South-West 7.

The number of Pail Closets now in use in my district is as follows—

There are no Pail Closets in Central Ward.

	South-Ea	ast. Sou	ith-We	est.	Total.
Farms	31		25		56
Cottages	69		17		86
Works	15		Billion reser		15
Whitehall Lake			2		2
Whitehall Park			4.		4
					163

Fifty-three agreement forms passed through the Health Department for work to be carried out by the Highways Department:—

	No.
To convert pail closets	3
To open choked waste water closets	26
To repair defective drains	14
To repair downspouts	2
To open choked W.C.'s	6
To construct new drain	1
To convert waste water closet	1
	53

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Eighty-six cases of Infectious Diseases were received during 1926, against 92 in 1925, 72 in 1924, and 219 in 1923.

Immediately on receipt of a notification the premises were visited and particulars relating to patient and premises were obtained. Verbal and printed instructions are given to those in charge of the patient to prevent the spread of the disease.

Where children are attending a school from an infected house notices are sent to the Education Office, the Headmaster of the School and the Public Library.

In case of removal to hospital or on the recovery of the case, the rooms are fumigated and bedding removed for disinfection.

Owing to the prevalence of Smallpox in neighbouring towns in June, 1926, a number of contact cases were visited within the district but happily no cases occurred in Darwen.

The number of cases removed to Hospital during 1926 was as follows-

	Centra	l. South	n-Eas	st. Soutl	ı-We	st.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	. 10		10		5		25
Erysipelas					1		1

The following tables gives a list of notifications in the three Wards for 1925-1926—

WARD	Sourlot	Fever	Typhoid	Fever		Dipntheria		Pneumonia	Puerperal	Fever	Puerperal	Pyrexia	Encephalitis	Lethargica		Tuberculosis	-	Erysipelas	Oulithalmia	Neonatorium		Total	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	
Central	3	10	0	0	1	1	16	7	1	1	0	l	U	3	11	4	0	0	2	O	34	27	
South-East	5	17	0	0	0	2	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	5	0	0	20	30	
South-West	4	14	2	0	0	0	19	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	9	6	2	3	0	1	38	29	
	12	41	2	0	1	3	46	14	3	1	0	1	1	3	22	14	4	8	2	1	92	86	

BLACK SMOKE.

Owing to the Coal Strike which occurred in May, 1926, only 21 smoke observations were taken and these were all taken previous to the strike.

The following is a summary of observations—

Chimneys observed, 19. No. of observations, 21.

			Black		Moderate.
Total amount of smoke in mi	nutes .		75		. 402.30
Average amount in minutes			$3\frac{1}{2}$. 19
The average in the previous ye	ears wa	as			
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924 1925
No. of Observations	38	. 28	. 42	42	45 44
Average amount of Black Smoke in Minutes	2	$2^{\frac{3}{4}}$	31	3	3 3

The time limit in force in the Borough is-

1, 2 or 3 Boilers5 minutes per hour.Over 4 Boilers7 minutes per hour.

The following is a list of Boiler Stoking Apparatus, etc., in connection with works in the district—

		ĺ	1		t	1
Name of Works	Trade	Boilers	Fires	Size of Boiler	Stoking Apparatus	Economiser
Albert Mill	Cotton Spinning	2	4	30ft. x 8ft.	Hand	Greens
Bowling Green	Weaving	3	6	30ft. x Sft.	Proctors	Greens
Britannia	Weaving	2	4	30ft. x 8ft.	Proetors	Greens
Culvert	Dyeing	$\tilde{1}$	2	24ft. x 7ft. 6in.	Hand	none
Cotton Hall (Whipps)	Weaving	1	$\frac{\tilde{2}}{2}$	28ft x 8ft. 6in.	Benniss's	Greens
Darwen Spinning	Spinning	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	30ft. x Sft.	Hand	Greens
Darwen Paper	Paper	10	18	32ft. x 8ft. 6in.	Hodkinson	Greens
Ellenshaw	Weaving		2	30ft. x 8ft.	Hand	Greens
Ellison Fold	Laundry	ı î	l ī	18ft. x 6ft. 6in.	Hand	none
Greenfield, Old	Weaving	ı î	2	30ft. x Sft. 6in.	Proctors	Greens
Greenfield, New	Weaving	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	30ft. x 8ft. 6in.	Proctors	Greens
Hampden	Weaving	1	$\tilde{2}$	30ft. x 8ft. 4in.	Proetors	Greens
Highfield	Weaving	i	$\frac{2}{2}$	28ft. x 7ft.	Hand	
Hanover	Weaving	î	$\frac{2}{2}$	28ft. x 7ft. 6in.	Hand	none Greens
Holme	Weaving	i	$\frac{\tilde{2}}{2}$	30ft. x 8ft. 6in.	Proctors	Greens
Hope	Weaving	2	$\tilde{4}$	30ft x 8ft.	Proctors	Greens
India Mill	Spinning	4	8	30ft. x 9ft.	Hand	Greens
Marsh House	Weaving	i	$\overset{\circ}{2}$	30ft. x 8ft.	Hand	
No. 1 Spinning	Spinning	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	30ft. x 7ft. 6in.	Whittakers	Greens
New Mill	Weaving	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	4	f 30ft. x 8ft. 3in.	Proctors	Greens
			0	30ft. x 7ft. 6in.		* *
New Bridge	Weaving	1 1	2	30ft. x 7ft.	Whittakers	Greens
Newton Street	Laundry	1	1	7ft, 6in x 3ft, 6in.	Hand	none
Perseverance	Weaving	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	30ft. x 8ft.	Hand	Greens
Primrose	Weaving		2	30ft. x 8ft.	Proctors	Greens
Progress	Weaving	1	2	30ft. x 7ft.	Proctors	Greens
Premier	Weaving	1	2	30ft. x 8ft. 6in.	Proctors	Greens
Pipe Works, Hoddles'n	Sanitary Pipes	3	6	30ft. x 7ft. 6in. 19ft. x 6ft.	Hand	Greens
Rose Mill	Weaving	1	2	30ft. x 8ft.	Ducatana	(1)
Rosehill	Soap	i	1	14ft- x 6ft.	Proctors Hand	Greens
Springfield (Sough)	Weaving	i	2	28ft. x 8ft. 6in.	Hand	none
Spring Vale	Paper	5	10	30ft. x 8ft. 6in.	Vicars	Greens
Sndell Side	Weaving	i	2	28ft. x 8ft.	Proctors	Greens
Starkie Street	,, out, 11.5	i	2	28ft. x 8ft.	Proctors	Greens
South Street	Weaving	1	$\frac{5}{2}$	33ft, x 9ft, 6in.		Greens
Sunnybank	Laundry	1	ī	16ft, x 5ft, 6in.	Hand Hand	Greens
South End	Weaving	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	32ft. x Sft. 6in.		(1
St. Paul's, Hoddlesden	Weaving	i	$\frac{1}{2}$	30ft. x Sft. om.	Proctors	Greens
Taekfield	Weaving	i	$\tilde{2}$	30ft, x 8ft,	Proctors	Greens
Two Gates	Weaving	i	$\frac{2}{2}$	27ft. x 7ft. 6in.	Hand	none
Vale Brook	Weaving	ì	$\frac{z}{2}$	30ft. x 7ft, 6m.	Proetors	Greens
Vale Rock	Weaving	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	25ft. x 8ft.	Proetors	Greens
Waterfield	Weaving	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	30ft. x 8ft.	Hand	Greens
		1			Benniss's	Greens
Whitehall	Weaving	1	2	30ft. x 8ft.	Proetors	Greens

HOUSING STATISTICS.

INSPECTION, ETC.

(Jul	lit	dw	elli	ngh	ous	ses
				-			

(1) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1416
(2) No. of dwellinghouses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925)	29
(3) No. of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
(4) No. of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under No. 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	0
REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF NOTICE.	
No. of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	0
ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.	
A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Acts, 1925—	
1. No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
2. No. of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notice	0
(a) By Owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
3. No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders became operative in persuance of owners declaration to close same	0
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts -	
1. No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	9
2. No. of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	9
(a) By Owners	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

C.—Pro	oceedings under Section 11, 14-15 of the Housing Act, 1925—	
1.	No. of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders	0
2.	No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders were made	0
3.	No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwellinghouses having been rendered fit	0
4.	No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which demolition orders were made	0
5.	No. of dwellinghouses demolished in persuance of demolition orders	0
D.—No	verted to workshops	2
* Refe	ers only to action in reference to housing defects. Notices we regard to drainage and other defects should be included un Sanitary Inspections.	vith nder

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Under the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901 to 1907, it is the duty of the Local Sanitary Authority to enforce the Sanitary provisions relating to Workshops.

The following is a copy of the table required to be furnished to the Home Office—

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	In	spection	ıs.	No. o. Writte Notice	n	No. of Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)		15		3		-
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)		300		11		artinoses.
Workplaces (other than Outworkers premises i	n-					
cluded in Part 3)		4				

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

* NUISANCES UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

	Referred H. M. Ins					l to pector Prose-			
	Found.	Re	medied				eutions.		
Want of Cleanliness	1		1				-		
Want of Ventilation									
Overcrowding									
Want of drainage of floors	1		1						
Other nuisances	1.1		10	• • •		• • •			
Sanitary Accommodation—									
Insufficient					-				
Unsuitable or defective	3		3				—		
Not separate for sexes			_	• • •					
Offences under F. and W. Acts— Illegal occupation of underground									
bakehouses	1		1						
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (s.s 97 to 100)	1		-		dilleren o				
Other offences (excluding offences relat- ing to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921)									
01001, 1001,									

^{*} Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

III.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS LISTS. S

SECTION 107.

Lists received from Employers sending twice in the year.

			0	utwor	kers	
Nature of Work.	Lists.	Con	tra	ctors.	Wo	rkmen
Dressmaking	. 2 .		1			2
Tailoring	. 2 .		1			1

IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS. No.	
Textile Factories	
Non-Textile Factories	
Factory Workshops 4	
Workshops98	
Workplaces	
V.—OTHER MATTERS.	
MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act Sec. 133-1901	0
Action taken in matters referred by the H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts (Sec. 5-1901)	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
Reports of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	1
Other matters	_
Underground bakehouses (Sec. 101) in use at end of year	2

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

The number of Inspections made at Farms, Dairies and Milkshops during 1926 was 64.

During my periodical inspection of the farms I have paid special attention to the water supply, the cleansing of utensils, milking cans, and also the cattle.

Five new certificates were granted to purveyors of milk.

There are 54 Farms in South-East and South-West Wards used for the housing of cattle, and four are used for the rearing of young stock, pigs and poultry.

There are three milkshops in the district.

A quantity of milk is brought into the Borough through the Darwen Station and periodical visits are made here for inspection of utensils, etc.

The following is a list of nuisances abated at Farms and Dairies-

Repairs to Windows in Dairy	1	Repairs to Shippon Roof	1
Additional Light in Shippon	1	Limewash and Cleanse	3
Repairs to Downspouts	4	Repairs to Drains	3
Repairs to Sloppipe	1	Repairs to Roof of House	1
Improved Ventilation	1		

In May, 1926, the Medical Officer and myself obtained a sample of milk from a cow suspected of suffering from Tuberculosis. The sample was sent for analysis with the result that Tubercle bacilla was not found after being tested miscroscopically and by inoculation.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT. TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

The Tuberculosis Order came into force September, 1925. Under the Order compensation is allowed to any cowkeeper who has a cow on his premises certified by the Veterinary Inspector to be showing signs of Tuberculosis.

Five cases occurred within the district.

After slaughter the whole of the beasts were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

During the year a great advance has been made in the safeguarding of food for human consumption.

The Fish and Fruit Market and Wholesale Markets are continually under observation and periodical inspections are made to premises where all kinds of meat and foods are prepared for sale for human consumption. MEAT especially has received attention under the new Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, which came into operation on April 1st, 1925.

Much progress has been made in the protection of meat and bacon in shops from contamination by dust, flies, etc. The co-operation and assistance of meat traders has enabled the regulations (with only one or two exceptions), to be carried out effectively in a comparative short space of time.

The objectionable habit of handling meat by consumers before sale has almost been eliminated on the Public Market and protection of a similar character should be extended to other articles of food such as fish, fruit and bread.

A large quantity of meat is brought into the town and delivered direct to the retailers, and these premises are regularly inspected.

There are 60 butchers' shops in the Borough—44 shops and four stalls being within my district.

The undermentioned food has been condemned-

70 lb. Skate.

60 Baskets Strawberries. 240 lbs.

4 Boxes Oranges containing 2,016 oranges (approx.).

10 Boxes Canadian Pears. 400 lbs.

SHOP HOURS' ACT.

A number of inspections were made under the above Acts in various districts of the Borough and the Market Ground.

In accordance with the provisions of the Shops Act a register of shops is kept.

In April, 1926, an application was made by the Boot, Shoe and Clog Dealers asking for the Local Authority to amend the Closing Order of July, 1913. The request was signed by 50 Boot, Shoe and Clog Dealers and was for a reduction of one hour only on a Saturday night. I visited 74 shops in the Borough and the information obtained shewed that in nearly all the cases the shops were already closing voluntarily before 8 p.m. No order was made.

With regard to the Half-holiday Order, the majority of the shops are closed at 1 p.m. on Tuesday.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Inspections of Day Schools were made during the year and were generally found to be in a sanitary conditions. A few minor defects of W.C.'s, etc., were found and the particulars sent to the Secretary of Education.

The following nuisances were abated—

Defective Downspouts	4
Closets requiring Limewashing	6
Defective Drains	2
Defective Urinals	1
Accumulations of Refuse	4

FOOD AND DRUCS ACTS.

Under the above Acts six samples of milk were obtained and submitted to the County Analyst for analysis. The whole of the samples were found to be genuine.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CINEMAS, ETC.

The several public buildings, cinemas, etc., are periodically inspected and several sanitary defects have been carried out.

Special reports on Dairies, Cowsheds, etc., Black Smoke, Schools, and matters requiring attention are submitted to the Hea'th Committee at every monthly meeting together with recommendations for the serving of Statutory Notices under the various Public Health and other Acts.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your chedient Servant,

WILLIAM E. MARSDEN, C.R.S.I., M.I.S.A., Etc.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE, DARWEN.

31st MARCH, 1927.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting a brief summary of work done during the year 1926. The District is comprised of North-East, North-West and West-Central Wards. During the year 25 new houses were erected by private enterprise, and 10 by the Darwen Corporation. These were distributed as follows, viz., West-Central Ward 4, North-East Ward 26, North-West Ward 5. At the end of the year there were several houses in course of erection in Beech Avenue, Clement Street, Oldfield Avenue, and Earnsdale Road. In connection with the Market Street Improvement Scheme several properties were closed and demolished, these were numbered and situated as follows, viz., 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 23a, Green Street; 30, 31, Market Street, and the Angel Inn.

The following Table shows number of houses, etc.—

	Houses, 1926.	Estimated Population, 1926.
WEST-CENTRAL WARD	909	 3518
NORTH-EAST WARD	2350	 9128
NORTH-WEST WARD	1947	 7034
	5206	 19680

BURY STREET UNHEALTHY AREA.

Full particulars of this scheme were given in previous reports. At the time of writing arrangements were being made for the closing and demolition of houses Nos. 10 and 11, Wellington Fold; 34, 36, 37, 38, Bury Street; and Stable and Garage, etc.

HOUSING.

UNFIT DWELLINGHOUSES.

1886	(1) Inspection.—Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)
97	(2) No. of dwellinghouses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925
10	(3) No. of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation
87	(4) No. of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under (3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation
CES.	REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE
40	No. of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers
	ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.
1925.	A PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE HOUSING ACT,
0	(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs
	(2) No. of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—
0	(a) By Owners
	(3) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to
0	close
	B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.
	(1) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served
51	requiring defects to be remedied
	(2) No. of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—
51	(a) By Owners(b) By Local Authority in default of owners

C.—PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 11, 14 AND 15 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1925.

(1)	No. of Representations made with a view to making Closing Orders	1
(2)	No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(3)	No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwellinghouse having been rendered fit	1
(4)	No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5)	No. of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
D	No. of houses demolished voluntarily by owners, or converted to workshops, etc.	3

DIRTY HOUSES.

In the monthly reports submitted to Committee, particulars were given of certain houses situated in various parts of the district which were found to be in a very dirty condition. Informal and Statutory Notices were served upon the occupiers, and the cleansing was ultimately done satisfactorily.

CENERAL INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

In accordance with your instructions and the general order of the Ministry of Health, I have endeavoured by systematic inspection to keep myself informed in respect of any nuisance existing in the district as the following summary will show:—

ronowing summary will snow:—	
Total number of nuisances discovered	619
Letters written respecting nuisances	86
Informal Notices served respecting nuisances	605
Statutory Notices served respecting nuisances	215
Number of Re-inspections	1616
Number of Nuisances abated (including outstanding nuisances from previous year)	634
Number of premises and houses inspected	1886
Number of inspections of refuse tips	75
Number of inspections of Schools, etc.	60
Complaints received and investigated	101

Number of inspections and re-inspections of Factories and Workshops 380	Number of drains, water clos	sets, etc.,	tested	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	24					
Number of inspections and re-inspections of Factories and Workshops Number of inspections of Ledging Houses 105	Number of smoke observations taken										
Number of inspections of Ledging Houses 105											
Number of inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds 60						*					
Number of inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds 32	Number of inspections of L	dging Hou	ises	• • • • • • • • • • •		73					
Number of informal samples obtained Number of Statutory of Informal samples of Statutory of Informal samples obtained Number of Informal samples of Statutory of Informal samples of I	Number of inspections of Bakehouses										
Number of informal samples obtained Number of informal samples obtained Number of inspections made. Number of inspections Number of inspecti	Number of inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds										
Number of informal samples obtained Number of informal samples obtained Number of inspections made. Number of inspections Number of inspecti	Number of samples purchased (Sale of Food and Drugs Acts)										
Number and Nature of Inspections Number Inspections Inspections Number Inspections Inspections	Number of informal samples obtained										
Dwelling Houses 1886			Notices	Served.		Nuisances					
Dwelling Houses (under Town Planning Act)			Statutory 1	Informal							
Dwelling Houses (under Town Planning Act)			Determination of the second								
Planning Act)		1886	• • •	• • •	• • •						
Schools and Public Buildings 60		97	51	50	51						
Factories and Workshops											
Dairies and Cowsheds	Q										
Smoke Observations		60			1.4						
Bakehouses		29	1	1	1						
Refuse Tips		105		10	10						
Refuse Tips		73		2	2						
Negative Cases Visited 96											
Rooms Disinfected 72											
Nuisances	Cases Visited	96			• • •						
Nuisances	Rooms Disinfected	72									
Defective Drains and Slop Pipes 65 42 65 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 65 60 60 60 60 60 60	Loads of Bedding Disinfected	50									
Defective Drains and Slop Pipes 65 42 65 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 48 60 56 60 60 60 60 60 60	Mirror vore	Discovered		1							
Slop Gullies			42	65	60	5					
"Soil Pipes, W.C.'s, etc." 31 10 31 28 3 "Troughs & Downspouts 150 65 144 144 6 Insanitary Yards 10 3 10 8 2 Dirty Houses, etc 33 18 33 30 3 Dirty Closets 8 8 8 Accumulation of Refuse 40 40 40 Nuisance from Animals 5 5 5 Nuisance from Animals 29 29 26 3 Dangerous Buildings 29 29 26 3 Broken and uncovered Ashtubs 18 6 18 16 2 Choked Waste Water Closets 34 34 34 Choked Sewers 19 53 50 3 Insufficient Ventilation of Rooms 19 53 50 3 Insufficient Water Supply			28	60	56	4					
Troughs & Downspouts 150	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	45.7			28						
Insanitary Vards		1 = 7	65	144	144						
Dirty Houses, etc 33 18 33 30 3 Dirty Closets 8 8 8 Accumulation of Refuse 40 40 40 Nuisance from Animals 5 5 5 Nuisance from Animals 5 5 5 Dangerous Buildings 29 29 26 3 Broken and uncovered Ashtubs 18 6 18 16 2 Choked Waste Water Closets 34 34 34 Insufficient Ventilation of Rooms 29 29 29 26 3 Insufficient Ventilation of Rooms 19 53 50 3 Burst and Defective Water Pipes 53 53 50 3 Insufficient Water Supply 12 12 12 6 6 Conversion of Pail Closets to Water Closets 2 2 2 2 2		1.0	3	10	8						
Dirty Closets 8 8 40 40 40 40 40 40 5 5 </td <td></td> <td>0.0</td> <td>18</td> <td>33</td> <td>30</td> <td>3</td>		0.0	18	33	30	3					
Accumulation of Refuse 40 40 40 5 5 Nuisance from Animals 5 29 29 26 3 Dangerous Buildings 29 29 26 3 Broken and uncovered Ashtubs 18 6 18 16 2 Choked Waste Water Closets 34 34 34 Choked Sewers 19 19 19 Choked Sewers 19 53 50 3 Burst and Defective Water Pipes 53 53 50 3 Insufficient Water Supply 12 12 12 6 6 Conversion of Pail Closets to 2 2 2 2 Conversion of Waste Water 9				8							
Nuisance from Animals 5 5 29 26 3 Dangerous Buildings 18 6 18 16 2 Broken and uncovered Ashtubs 18 6 18 16 2 Choked Waste Water Closets 34 34 34 34 Insufficient Ventilation of Rooms 29 29 26 3 Choked Sewers 19 19 19 19 Choked Sewers 19 19 19 19 Insufficient Water Supply 12 12 12 6 6 Conversion of Pail Closets to 2 2 2 2 2 Conversion of Waste Water 2 2 2 2		4.48		40							
Dangerous Buildings			• • •								
Broken and uncovered Ashtubs 18 Choked Waste Water Closets 34 Insufficient Ventilation of Rooms 29 Choked Sewers 19 Choked Sewers 19 Burst and Defective Water Pipes 53 Insufficient Water Supply 12 Conversion of Pail Closets to Water Carriage System . 2 Conversion of Waste Water Closets 9 Dry Rot in Room Floors 9 Defective Gas Pipes 3 18 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34		0.0									
Choked Waste Water Closets 34 Insufficient Ventilation of Rooms 29 Choked Sewers 19 Choked Sewers 19 Burst and Defective Water Pipes 53 Insufficient Water Supply 12 Conversion of Pail Closets to Water Carriage System 2 2 2 2 Conversion of Waste Water Closets to Water Closets to Water Closets 9 9 10 Dry Rot in Room Floors 9 1 10 Defective Gas Pipes 3 10			6			2					
Insufficient Ventilation of Rooms Choked Sewers											
Choked Sewers		1363	29			3					
Burst and Defective Water Pipes 53 12 12 12 6 6 Insufficient Water Supply		10									
Insufficient Water Supply		P 63									
Conversion of Pail Closets to Water Carriage System . 2 2 2 Conversion of Waste Water Closets to Water Closets 9 9 Dry Rot in Room Floors 1 2 1 1 1 10		12	12	12	6	O					
Water Carriage System . 2 2 2 Conversion of Waste Water Closets to Water Closets 9 9 Dry Rot in Room Floors 1 2 1 1 Defective Gas Pipes 3 10			1								
Closets to Water Closets 9 9 9 1		2	2	2	2						
Closets to Water Closets 9											
Dry Rot in Room Floors $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ Defective Gas Pipes $\frac{3}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$		9	• • •		9						
Defective Gas Pipes $\frac{3}{10}$ $\frac{2}{10}$				1							
	•	3			10	1					
		. 10		10	10	•••					

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Ninety-six cases were notified, which were distributed as follows:—16 in West-Central Ward, 41 in North-East Ward, and 39 in North-West Ward. Immediately upon receipt of notification of the existence of these cases, the houses were visited and a thorough examination of the premises made, any defects in the drainage, sanitary arrangements, etc., I caused to be remedied as quickly as possible. Thirty patients suffering from Scarlet Fever and three from Erysipelas, were removed under my supervision to Bull Hill Hospital. The rooms previously occupied by the patients were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. During the year 72 rooms were fumigated and 50 loads of bedding, etc., disinfected. A complete list of the number of cases of infectious diseases in the various wards is included in the Medical Officer's Report.

During the year there was an outbreak of Smallpox in an institution situated in a neighbouring Borough. Lists of Darwen persons who had resided in or visited the Institution were forwarded regularly to the Health Office. The houses were visited frequently and several of the persons were vaccinated. During this period the occupiers of the common Model Lodging House were carefully watched and the Medical Officer informed of their movements.

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.

Twenty-nine observations were taken, each of one hour's durat on.

These observations were taken during the early part of the year. In consequence of the Coal Strike, the depression in trade, and the varied and poor nature of the fuel supplied to the mills I afterwards refrained from taking any timed observations of the emission of black smoke from the chimneys. Many visits were, however, paid to mill boiler houses when suggestions were made to the firemen with a view to reducing the amount of black smoke emitted.

The following Time Limit is in force in the Borough-

One, Two or Three Bailers ... 5 minutes' Black Smoke per hour.

Four or more Boilers 7 minutes' Black Smoke per hour.

In one instance the Time Limit was exceeded and a Statutory Notice was served upon the occupier of the mill calling for abatement of the nuisance.

The following Table of Analysis of Observations shows the average amount of Black Smoke emitted in minutes per hour during the last 10 years—

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917
2.24	2.58	2.27	2.56	2.54	2.73	3.40	3.0	2.70	2.24

Advantage has again been taken of the mills being closed owing to trade depression and holidays, etc., to carry out repairs of boilers, economisers, stokers, etc. A new Cornish boiler was fixed at the tripery. Owing to trade depression several mills have been closed for varying periods during the year and other mills have provided partial employment only.

PARTICULARS OF THE BOILERS, ETC., AT THE VARIOUS FACTORIES IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

	, -					
NAME OF FACTORY	No. of Boilers	No. of Fires	Size of Boiler	Kind of Mechanical Stoker, etc.	Kind of Economiser	Remarks
Anaglypta	2	$\left \frac{1}{2} \right $	each 28ft. x 7ft. 6in.	Benniss's, Self-feeding, Movable Bars	Greens	Superheaters fixed Also Electric Power
Anchor	1	2	3 0ft. x 8ft. 0in.	Benniss's, Self-feeding Movable Bars	Greens	
Bank Top	1	2	32ft. 6in. x 9ft.	Proctors, Crossthwaite Bars	Greens	Superheaters
Daylow Ponl	1	2	32ft. x 8ft.	Proctors	Lawcocks	
Barley Bank	2	2	32ft. x 8ft. 6in.	Hand Fired, (Bennets Bars)	Greens	
Dalawaya			32ft, x 8ft,	Benniss's Movable Bars	Greens	
Belgrave	1	2	32ft. x 7ft, 6in.	Proctors, Self-feeding, Movable Bars	Greens	
Works.	1	2	30ft, x 7ft, 6in.	Hand Fired	none	
Bottom Croft	2	2	each 30ft. x 8ft.	Hand Fired,	Greens	
Dottom Clott	-	~	Cecch Gore. It or or	Crossthwaite Bars		
Carrs	2	2	each 28ft. x 7ft. 6in.	Benniss's Self-feeding, Movable Bars	Greens	Superheaters
Cabdon	1	2	30ft, x 8ft.	Proctors, Movable Bars	Greens	
Cotton Hall, Spinning	2	2	each 32ft. x 9ft.	Benniss's Stoker, Movable Bars	Greens	
Catt Washing	1	2	30ft. x Sft	Proctors, Movable Bars	Greens	
Cotton Hall, Weaving	1	$\lfloor \frac{z}{2} \rfloor$	30ft. x 7ft. 9in.	Hand Fired	Greens	
Dove						

PARTICULARS OF THE BOILERS, ETC., AT THE VARIOUS FACTORIES IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS—Continued.

)	1
NAME OF FACTORY	No. of Boilers	No. of Fires	Size of Boiler	Kind of Mechanical Stoker, etc.	Kind of Economisers	Remarks
Earnsdale Waste Works Eccleshill Electricity Gas Works George Street (Townsfield) George Street Glossit Works	$\frac{2}{}$	1 2 2 2 2	16ft. 6in. x 5ft. 30ft. x 9ft. each 30ft. x 8ft each 26ft. x 7ft. 6in. 30ft. x 7ft. 6in. 28ft. x 7ft.	Hand Fired Hand Fired Yates & Thom's Bar Proctors, Movable Bars Hand Fired Meldrams Farnace Proctors Stoker Proctors Stoker Hand Fired	none Greens none Greens Greens Greens none	Also Electric Power enerallyonly 2 boilers working Coke used Forced draught Fan working Electric Power
Hollins Grove Hillside Hey Fold	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	2 2 2	each 33ft, x 8ft, 6in, 30ft, x 8ft, 6in, 30ft, x 8ft, 27ft, x 7ft,	Benniss's, Movable Bars Proctors, Movable Bars Hand Fired	Greens Greens Greens	Also Electric Power
Hindle Street	7 1 1 2 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	30ft. x Sft. each 30ft. Sft. 6in. 30ft. x Sft. 6in. Four each 30ft. x 7ft. 6in. Two 32ft. x 9ft. 6in. 20ft. 6in. x 7ft. 6in. 32ft. x 7ft. 6in. 30ft. x 8ft. 30ft. x 8ft. 30ft. x 7ft. 6in. 30ft. x 7ft. 6in.	Proctors, Movable Bars Eriths, Grateless Eriths, Grateless Eriths, Grateless Benniss's, Self-feeding Proctors Hand Fired Proctors, Movable Bars Benniss's Self-feeding, Movable Bars Hand Fired Yates & Thom's Bars Proctors, Movable Bars Hand Fired	Goodbrands Greens Greens Greens none Greens Greens Greens Greens Greens	5 Boilers generally working Superheater One chimney
Peel Provident Prospect Queen Street Radford Springfield	1 1 1 1 1	2 2 1 2 1	30ft. x 8ft. 6in. 27ft. x 9ft. 30ft. x 8ft. 14ft. x 5ft. 6in. 28ft. x 8ft. 14ft. x 6ft.	Leach's Benniss's, Self-feeding, Movable Bars Hand Fired Hand Fired Benniss's, Movable Bars Hand Fired Meldrums Fire Box	Greens Greens Roberts none Greens none	Coke used Mill run by electric power Coke used Mill run by electric power (Hamers expansion
Snnnyhurst Triperies	1 1 2 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	30ft x 8ft, 6in, 15ft, x 5ft, 0in, 10ft x 4ft, 6in, Small Portable 30ft, x 8ft, 6in,	Hodgkinson's, Hand Fired Hand Fired Hand Fired Hand Fired Tetlows Smoke Box	none none none	joint round boiler Hotchkiss' water circulator Electric power also
Walpamur Walpamur (Paint Works) Woodfold		1 1 2 2	30ft. x 7ft. 6in. 24ft. x 5ft. 6in. 10ft. 10in. x 3ft. 6in. 30ft. x 8ft. each 30ft. x 8ft.	Hand Fired Hand Fired Hand Fired Proctors, Self-feeding, Movable Bars Hand Fired	none none Greens Greens	Vertical boiler

In addition to the above there are many Factories and Workshops in the Northern District which are run solely by Electricity or Gas.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Inspection	ns.	No. o Writte Notice	11	No. of Prose- cutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	. 106		9		0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	. 210		5		0
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) 74		1		0
Total	. 380		15		0

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Nursances under Public Health Acts—

raisances mater parametrization	Found.		f Defec Cemedie	R	o H.M	Offices . wr. Pr. tio	o. of ences in pect of thich rosecu-ons were tituted.
Want of Cleanliness	1		1		0		0
Want of Ventilation	0		0		0		0
Overcrowding	0		0		0		0
Want of drainage of floors	13		13		0		0
Other nuisances					0		0
Sanitary Accommodation— Insufficient Unsuitable or defective Not separate for Sexes	5		5	• • •	0	• • •	0
Offences under F. and W. Acts— Illegal occupation of Underground Bakehouses (S 101) Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the	1	•••	0	•••	1	•••	0
Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921	10	* * *	10	• • •	0	* * *	0
Total	36		35		1		0
							_

III.—HOMEWORK.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107. ing twice a year. Nature of Work. Wearing Apparel Making, etc	Lists received from Employers send- Outworkers. Lists. Contractors. Workmen 2 3					
IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS. Number.						
Textile Factories						
Non-Textile Factories						
Workshops						
Workplaces	71					
Total Workshops on R	egister 332					
V.—OTHER M	MATTERS.					
Number. Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—						
Failure to affix Abstract of the I (S. 133, 1901)	Factory and Workshops Acts0					
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Public Health Acts but not une Act (S. 5, 1901):—	. Inspector as remediable under der the Factory and Workshops					
Notified by H.M. Inspector	2					
Reports of action taken, sent to	H.M.I 2					
Other	2					
Underground bakehouses in use at end of	f year (Sec. 101) 2					
LIST OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.						
Textile Cotton Factories 33	Wholesale Grocers 3					
Joiners and Builders	Brush Makers					
Engineers and Foundries 10	Painters' Preparation Workshops 7					
Printers 3	Polishing Paste 1					
Gas and Electricity Works, etc 3	Block Cutting 1					
Waste Sorting Works 4	Herb Beer Making 1					

Aerated Water Works	1	Laundry	1
Box Making	1	Paper Bags and Sack Making	2
Picture Framing	5	Tin Plate Works	3
Boots and Shoes	36	Scales and Weights	1
Chipped Potatoes	30	Saddlers	3
lce Cream	1	Plumbers	S
Dressmakers, etc	29	Blacksmiths	1
Hay Chopping	1	Tripe Dressing	2
Motor Repairing	7	Cabinet Makers	2
Gut Scraping	1	Marine Stores	3
Tailors	5	Stocking Knitting	2
Metal Broker	1	Electrical Engineers	- 1
Reed Works	2	Watch Repairing	3
Slay Makers	1	Flock Bed Dressing	1
Wheelwrights	5	Pickle Making	2
Firewood Making	1	Cooper	1
Pork Butchers	5	Metal Engraving	1
Destructor Works	1	Boiler Composition Works	1
Wringing Machine Works	1	Basket Making, etc	1
Bakers and Confectioners	74		

TRIPERIES, ETC.

Two tripe dressing firms occupy premises at the Corporation buildings adjacent to the pig abattoirs in James Street West. The greatest possible care is exercised to avoid effluvia nuisances. The waste material is removed daily and cremated. One gut scraper carries out the preliminary part of his work in separate premises situated at the public abattoirs. The casings are sent out of town to be scrapped, etc. There was no cause for complaint during the year.

The provisions of the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, have been complied with fairly satisfactorily. It has been necessary to caution a few persons during the year. A sharp outlook has been maintained over the various articles of food offered for sa'e for human consumption in the district and places where food is prepared have been kept under observation. For particulars regarding the inspection of meat, see the Meat Inspector's Report.

The 30 Chipped Potato, Fried Fish and Tripe Shops have been visited.

There are 16 Wet Fish Shops in the district in which the business has been conducted in an efficient manner and the offal removed daily to the destructor.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUCS ACTS, 1875 TO 1907.

During the year I purchased 32 samples of milk and one sample of skimmed milk, these were forwarded to the county analyst for examination. One sample was found to be deficient in milk fat. Information was laid and proceedings were instituted but ultimately withdrawn owing to an error having been made in the service of the summons.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 33 farms, with 68 shippons, and 4 milk shops in the Northern District. In addition there are many purveyors of milk whose farms are situated without the Borough. No dairy cows have been kept during the year at Holly Bank and Sniddle Hill Farms. A few farms are used chiefly for rearing young stock. About 500 cows are stalled in the shippons, in addition to young stock and oxen. Improvements were carried out as follows—

Shippon and Yard Pavement Relaid or Repaired	4
Lighting and Ventilation of Shippons Improved	2
Drains Reconstructed or Repaired	3
Repairs to Watering Trough and Service Pipes	1
New Easing Troughs and Downspouts Fixed	4
Dirty Shippons Limewashed	8
Repairs to Roofage of Shippons	2
Repairs to Dairy	1
Other Work	1

Many repairs of a minor nature were also carried out.

Six persons were registered as retail purveyors of milk.

Two persons were registered as wholesale dealers.

One person was registered as a retailer of certified milk.

The water supplies to the various farms have been carefully watched.

The cow keepers and milk sellers have been kept informed of the various regulations and orders in force and copies of circulars issued by the Board of Agriculture relating to Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax, etc., have been supplied.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Many inspections of the 12 Elementary Schools were made particularly during the vacations, viz., Easter, Mid-Summer and Christmas, to survey the buildings and ascertain if the cleaning had been done in accordance with your requirements, as issued prior to each vacation by Mr. W. Bretherick, Secretary of Education. The cleaning on the whole was efficiently done. Defects in the buildings, means of ventilation, drainage and pavement of yards were referred to the Education Secretary for attention. Many defects were remedied. The Medical Officer of Health accompanied me to many schools.

MODEL LODGING HOUSE,

During the year there has been a decrease of 14.33 per month in the number of lodgers when compared with 1925. This is the only common lodging house in the town, a distinct advantage from a public health standpoint. I frequently visited the house, often in the evening after the lodgers had retired to rest, when the cubicles occupied were checked and the books examined.

The following Table shows the daily average number of occupants (males and females) for each month during the last 13 years—

```
1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926
                84.6 65.3 59.1 53.04 59 12 70.20 94.51 80.61 91.29 82.00 108.64 90.96
Jan. .....121.0
                86.9 69.1 61.2 54 82 57.90 81.30 92.03 80.25 93.03 81.34 111.39 88.32
Feb. .....126.6
                85.5 67.2 66.3 53.58 59 90 79.30 90.53 80.15 86.90 84.39 110.93 95.74
March ...125.6
April ..... 129.4 109.2 67.2 68.2 57.77 64.27 91.60 89.16 87.26 87.43 97.50 119.83 95.53
                88.2 53.1 66.9 54.35 68.70 93.30 79.16 91.41 86.35 98.96 118.94 98.29
May .....127.2
                84 1 50.7 62.2 55.37 72.00 101.83 78.86 83.96 83.53 97.20 100.13 94.20
June .....122.3
                75.7 53.1 60.0 51 26 67.24 100.12 76.77 83.45 73.25 94.64 98.41 87.48
July .....124.1
                73.2 62.1 57.2 48.00 69.23 106.00 76.51 83.16 80.64 98.83 104.35 86.69
August ... 108.1
                66.1 60.2 56 7 53.93 71.24 95.16 69 63 82 00 77.43 96.46 99.63 86.46
Sept. ..... 91.1
                58.1 60.6 57.7 54.90 74.17 89.05 67.90 81.16 75.51 99.48 96.00 89.22
October. . 94.2
                61.2 60.0 54.7 56 47 71.70 84.60 72.83 80.13 73.26 104.9 96.50 92.36
Nov. ..... 87.2
                64.9 61.1 51 7 59.19 68.15 88.79 81.22 86.33 78.03 108.8 94.32 90.93
Dec. ..... 79.2
                 78.1 60.8 60.0 54.39 66.97 90.02 80.76 83.32 82.22 95.37 105.67
                                                                                  91.34
Average ...111.3
```

The daily average number of female lodgers for 1926 was 16.00.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

There are three Cinemas in the Northern district which have been regularly inspected during the year. Daily cleansing of the sanitary conveniences has been insisted upon and the internal walls have been washed periodically.

CLOSET CONVERSIONS.

Two pail closets and nine waste water closets were converted to the water carriage system. The few pail closets remaining cannot be converted as they are situated at too great a distance from the sewers.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

NATIONAL RAT WEEK, NOVEMBER 1st to 8th, 1926.

During the preceding week the occupiers of mills, workshops, food stores, farms, farehouses, etc., were communicated with and supplied with copies of the Ministry's circular. The response was good and an earnest endeavour was made to destroy rodents, etc. The work done proved to be effective. The various mill owners, farmers, etc., now exercise constant vigilance and a great many more cats are being kept. During the year poisoned bait was placed in selected and suitable places known to be infested and the result was satisfactory. In some infested buildings the drains were found to be faulty, giving rodents access to the buildings. These were remedied at once.

DOWNSPOUTS, ETC.

Towards the end of the year an inspection was made of the downspouts conveying water from the roofs of houses and other buildings. Particulars are given in the following table. Downspouts connected to drains or terminating in the gardens of palisaded houses or within the curtilages of buildings are not included. In many streets each downspout conveys the water from the roofs of two, three or more houses. Whilst the work of repairing certain streets has been in progress advantage has been taken of the opportunity afforded to lay drains with gully traps for the conveyance of water from downspouts which previously discharged upon footpaths.

DOWNSPOUTS, Etc.	North- East Ward.		Central	Totals.
Discharging on Footpaths	180	123	75	378
Directly connected to drains	420	203	213	836
Discharging into gullies under footpath with access grates in footpaths	69	50	45	164
Discharging into iron troughs leading across footpath to street gutters	69	70	48	187
Discharging into open gullies on footpaths	37	32	35	104
Drain disconnecting traps with iron access and ventilating grates on footpaths and roadways	24 .	20	37	81

MANURE PITS.

The midden steads were regularly inspected and the weekly removal of manure was insisted upon during the summer. Other precautions were also taken to mitigate the nuisances carried by flies.

OTHER MATTERS.

At each monthly meeting of the Health Committee, in addition to the printed report, I have submitted a detailed type-written statement of the work done in the district.

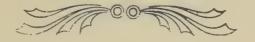
Many nuisances were abated by owners and occupiers immediately after the service of informal notices. In some cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices. These were complied with.

Many agreement forms were signed by owners of property for the Corporation workmen to carry out repairs, etc., to drains, closets, etc. The work was done under my supervision.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

C. R. WALSH, M.R.San.Inst., M.S.I.A.



CORPORATION ABATTOIRS, POLICE STREET, DARWEN,

March 31st, 1927.

MEAT INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1926.

To the Chairman and Members of the Slaughter House Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

All animals were examined upon arrival at The Abattoirs, where they were penned in the lairages, fed and rested before slaughter. The strictest supervision was at all times maintained to prevent the possibility of ill-treatment and every effort was made to ensure slaughtering being done expeditiously and in as humane a manner as possible. A Temple-Cox captive bolt humane killer was purchased during the year and has been used with success in the slaughtering of larger cattle and pigs. One butcher has purchased a similar instrument which he uses regularly.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

As previously reported on December 23rd, 1925, a beast was certified to be affected with the disease at a farm situated in West-Central Ward, the whole of the herd of seven beasts and two calves were slaughtered and the premises disinfected immediately. The restrictions were not removed until January 20th, 1926. A week later another beast was found to be affected at a farm in a district adjacent to the Borough of Darwen and the restrictions brought the Abattoirs within the five miles radius. Cattle were removed from place to place in the specified area by special license and killed within the time allowed. These restrictions were removed on February 19th.

Throughout the year restrictions have been in force regarding the movement and slaughtering of cattle from certain ports and areas. The country, however, has suffered less from the disease than in the preceding year and there has been no recurrence locally.

INSPECTION OF SHOPS.

Many of the retail butchers obtain their supplies from wholesale dealers without the Borough, and large consignments of chilled and frozen meat are brought into the town weekly, necessitating inspection of meat in retail shops.

Consignments of fresh meat have been received from Bukenhead, Bolton, Blackburn and Wilpshire, and passed through the Abattoirs. A sharp outlook is being maintained to see that the orders of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, are obeyed.

Owing to industrial unrest and the consequent depression in trade, a smaller number of animals were slaughtered than in past years.

The following Table shows the number of animals slaughtered during the year:—

NUMBER OF CATTLE SLAUCHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

		STS. Private	SHEEP AND LAMBS Public Private		CALVES Public Private		PIGS Public	TOTAL Public Private	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	95 84 75 76 83 68 56	61 49 51 58 68 51 50 48 47 62 49	516 452 449 478 570 556 561 509 523 658 517	336 319 350 357 451 369 406 341 319 365 258	9 11 4 6 0 2 1 1 5 7 4	1 5 1 8 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	87 32 21 5 1 0 0 13 32 30	7·07 579 549 565 654 626 618 567 599 794 627	398 373 402 423 520 420 456 389 366 428 307
Total	890	648	$\frac{480}{6269}$	$\frac{272}{4143}$	54	18	$\frac{71}{292}$	$\frac{620}{7505}$	$\frac{327}{4809}$

During the year it was found necessary to slaughter several animals after the usual hours, either during evenings or week-ends. I was present at the Abattors on these occasions. Many visits to farms were also found to be necessary prior to the removal of animals to the Abattors.

A great many carcases required special examination. Forty-eight beasts, three pigs and two calves were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and the entire carcases of nine beasts so affected were condemned and destroyed. The affected parts of other carcases and internal organs similarly affected were condemned and destroyed. It was found necessary to condemn and destroy the entire carcases and internal organs of the following animals for reasons stated, viz.: -

One beast Mammitis and Septicæmia.

Five pigs Hepatitis and Jaundice.

Five sheep Asphyxiated.

Five sheep Injuries.

The total amount condemned and destroyed during the year was 14.163 lbs., as follows:—

	N	umber	Exan	nined.				ght in Lbs
Beasts.		Sheep	,	Calve	s.	Pigs.	Cause. co	ndemned.
48				2		3	Tuberculosis	7299
		5	• • •	Madelanton		and desired	Asphyxiated	154
- Administration				digental-reporting		6	Hepatitis and Jaundiced	405
3		***************************************					Diseased Udders	45
1						Madrintes	Traumatic Pericarditis	50
1				**************************************	• • •	PPROPRIEST.	Hydronephrosis	12
11		1		1		1	Injuries	524
2		-				equation of	Pleurisy	121
1							Mammitis and Septicæmia	558
8		5					Abscesses	236
295		240	•••		• • •	2	Fluky and Diseased Livers and other organs, etc	2659
104		10		1	• • •	10	Unsound and Bruised Meat	2100
							Total	14163

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently, .

C. R. WALSH, M.R. San. Inst., M.S.I.A.,

Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1926.

The following is a summary of work done from January 1st to December 31st, 1926—

House Refuse to Destructor	•		Cwts. 3 . 7 .	
	13,900		10	2
	ns Cwts. Qr			
Clinkers Removed by Motor from Destructor 59				Loads,
Sweepings to Various Tips			2020	3 3
Sweepings Deposited by Handcarts at Destructo			1933	, ,
Gully Wreck to Various Tips			1192	, ,
Street Gullies Emptied			24917	, ,
Length of Streets Swept by Hand			2715	Miles.
Excreta to Sewage Works			398	Loads.
Excreta Pails Emptied			8430	
Ashes Tubs Emptied			340472	
Ashpits Emptied			785	
Water Deposited on Streets		• •	941	Loads.
Snow Removed from Streets			139	1)
Ashes Tubs Added during the Year			82	
Pails Brought in from Closet Conversions			12	

Yours obediently,

JOSEPH NICCOLL,

Cleansing Superintendent.

Spinners' Scrotal Cancer.

A Departmental Committee was appointed to "Consider evidence as to the occurrence of Epitheliomatous Ulceration among Mule Spinners," and to report to the Home Office.

Their Report was published and circulated in April, 1926, about four weeks after my printed Thesis dealing with this subject.

The Commission asked me for a synopsis of my work and invited me to appear before them for discussion on June 17th, 1925. At that date the detailed work, I was engaged in being incomplete, the final facts and conclusions stated in my Thesis were not then arrived at. In so far as these completed facts and conclusions do not support the Report I feel it my duty to offer the following constructive criticism.

ARGUMENTS.

The Commission's Report is founded upon two principal arguments

FIRST ARGUMENT. That of Messrs. Southain and Wilson, of Manchester, published in the "British Medical Journal," November, 18th, 1922, as follows—

- (a) That as the spindles are oiled by mineral oil, this oil is continuously sprayed on to the spinner's overalls in the region of the scrotum.
- (b) That as the spinner pieces his broken ends, he must lean over the the Faller Shaft, by so doing, his scrotum comes into contact with this shaft, thereby causing friction. The oil, plus the friction, is the cause of the epithelioma.

SECOND ARGUMENT. Dr. Leitch produced epithelioma upon mice by rubbing mineral oil into their backs.

From these two arguments it is concluded in the Report, that oil is the cause of this disease.

While I agree that mineral oil plus friction can be a cause of Epithelioma, I feel satisfied that in my Thesis I have definitely proved that the Faller Shaft, the Spindles, Bolster, or any part of the Mule take no part as a factor in the causation of this disease.

As regards the oiling of the spindles, the Commission's Report and my Thesis agree as to the facts, but differ as to observations and conclusions to be drawn from them.

The Commission's Report, page 17, says "We have been struck by the different amounts of oil used in different mills on the same type of mule. This apparently varies from a minimum of 4 pint to a maximum of slightly over 1 pint per mule per day. We would suggest that in the interests of economy and of cleanliness, attention should be paid to reducing this to the minimum compatible with efficient lubrication.

Our experiments show that owing to centrifugal action a large proportion of this oil is sprayed off during the first few minutes after starting the machinery, but that occasional drops are still being thrown off after two or even three hours. The oil is thrown from that portion of the bare spindle immediately above the bearing, and normally oil does not appear to creep more than about 1-16 or 1-8 inch up the spindle."

In my Thesis I detail experiments of repeated tests and have definitely established that all oil which is to be sprayed off comes off within the FIRST THREE SECONDS, and that the spinner cannot possibly be in a position to get any of this spray upon his overalls.

Apparently no actual tests have been made by the Commission as they are content to say "the first few minutes." The quantity of oil thrown off in three seconds has been found, by my experiments, to be actually more than the Commission in their Report (page 18) states is thrown off, namely, my finding 1-10th of a pint per day per mule instead of the Commission's finding of 1-13th of a pint.

The Commission states "That a quarter to one pint of oil per mule per day is used in the oiling and there are two oilings." There are 9,600 minim drops in one pint. On the Commission's smallest computation, therefore, of ½ pint of oil per mule per day there would only be 2,400 minim drops per mule per day or 1,200 at each oiling and as there are 1,320 spindles (see page 18 of the Report) per mule, this means that each spindle would get less than a drop per oiling and if one takes it at ½ pint per mule per day it would still be less than two drops per oiling, and as the spindles are revolving at 11,000 revolutions per minute it is difficult to take seriously the suggestion that these two drops or any part could be sprayed off for hours.

It must be remembered also that, when the oil is being sprayed off, that portion which is being sprayed towards the worker is only a quarter of the total spray circle. An equal amount will be sprayed off, of course within the first three seconds towards the creel and to the right and left.

I therefore contend that as argued in my original Thesis no oil can reach the spinner from the bolster or any part of the mule.

My photographs further show very definitely that under no working conditions does the man's scrotum touch the Faller Shaft.

It may be stated that the whole theory of the Faller Shaft coming into contact with the spinner during the process of piecing breaks down in association with the spinners themselves. It is learned from them that when piecing is taking place, to touch the Faller Shaft involves a loss of balance, and this happens to none except beginners.

Just as the writer of the Commission's Report uses the phrase "first few minutes," in regard to the oil spray, so on page 16, he states that the height of the Bolster above the floor level is 2 feet 6 inches whereas the exact height is 2 feet 3½ inches, this is very material to our discussion as if oil did spray from the bolster at a height of 2 feet 6 inches it would be at the scrotal level, but at 2 feet 3½ inches it is below the scrotal level. It is sufficient to say that all spinning mules are standardised.

As I have shewn the spinning mule can take no part as a factor in this disease, recommendations 2 and 3 given in the Report on page 27, will add to expense and serve no purpose. These recommendations are:—

- "(2) Development of a non-splash type of spindle bearing, more particularly for new mules.
- "(3) Prevention of oil splash from the spindles of existing mules by means of some form of guard, the type to be decided by a series of tests to be mutually agreed upon and arranged by the Masters' Federation and the Operative Spinners."

Although I have demonstrated that oil is not thrown on to the spinner from the spindles, oil, however, is found upon the overalls in two areas, namely, at the knees and down the flanks or thighs. This oil is received from the floor, during the process of repairing any defects which may happen to the working parts of the mule. The spinner kneeling to carry out these repairs receives the oil direct upon his knees and when finished he wipes his hands down his flanks to dry off the oil before he does any piecing, as he must not oil-stain any thread. Most of the oil, however, is RECEIVED EACH SATURDAY MORNING when the spinner has to clean every part of his pair of mules. After this cleaning up, which is the real dirty and oily part of his week's work, the spinner takes his dirty overalls home and returns on Monday morning with a clean pair. These facts are fully detailed in my Thesis, as also the fact that by chemical analysis, while oil was determined to be present in the areas mentioned, no oil was found within the scrotal area.

Scrotal sweat was, however, found by analysis in the fork area of overalls.

Reviewing all these facts, it cannot in my opinion, be contended that because Dr Leitch produced epithelioma under laboratory conditions upon mice with oil, that similar laboratory conditions obtain in the mill under ordinary working conditions. Further, if this oil was cancerogenous, as the men work in bare feet, which are permanently oily, and under friction afterwards in their oily socks, there would be cases of epithelioma of the feet. I have heard of no such case amongst spinners, although I have seen several cases of epithelioma of the feet.

Further, there are mills in Lancashire where women have always been employed as spinners, and no case of vulvar epithelioma is recorded. Neither does the oil theory explain the fact that 84 per cent. of these epitheliomas occupy an exactly similar site, the remaining 16 per cent. occurring upon a second specific site, as stated and explained in my Thesis.

Many observations which I have made since, confirm my then stated opinion, namely, that the cause of spinner's scrotal cancer is DUE TO THE FRICTION OF THE FORK OF THE HARD BLUE OR WHITE OVERALL ACTING UPON THE SCROTUM EACH TIME THE SPINNER LEANS OVER THE FALLER SHAFT TO PIECE, THE FORK BEING PULLED UP BY THE STRETCHING MOVEMENTS OF THE BODY REQUIRED BY THE PIECING OPERATION ACTING UPON AN INELASTIC BRACE. The anthine dye which stains the legs and scrotum and the dirt on the scrotum, are aggravating factors.

Irritation has been proved experimentally to produce epithelioma, refer B.M.J. page 872, May 14th, 1927.

I suggest that the hard rough open seam at the overall fork produces irritation 200 to 240 times a hour 5½ days per week upon the scrotum at the specific sites of this disease, according to the spinner's reach in piecing his broken end.

There are certain facts in the Commission's Report which support my contention.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CASES COLLECTED FROM 1876 ONWARDS.

	Spin	iners.	Ex-Spinno occup	ers in other ations.		
DISTRICT.	Scrotum.	Other parts of the skin	Scrotum.	Other parts of the skin.	Total.	Rate per 1000
Oldham (8131)	160	39		4	229	20
Bolton (3900)	57	12	11		80	15
Ashton-under-Lyne (2740)	25	8	11	2	46	9
Rochdale (1702)	22	3	3	1	29	13
Wigan (1272)	8	6	1		15	8
Preston (1139)	19	1	4		24	17
Blackburn (974)	44	3	4	2	53	45*
Stockport (788)	7	I ,	4.		12	9
Halitax (698)	5	2	1		8	7
Manchester (548)	11	2	2	1	16	20
Burnley (427)	18	2	2		22	42*
Huddersfield (320)	4				4	12
Keighley (56)	1		• • •		1	18
Total (22699)	381	79	69	10	539	

The districts marked with * changed to rough blue overalls about 1905, the other districts changed to rough white about 1905, but adopted the blue about 1917.

The figures which have been added by me in column 7 in this Table give the rate per thousand spinners employed, from which it will be noticed immediately that a heavier rate falls to the Blackburn and Burnley areas. It is interesting to note that in these two areas only, the wearing of blue overalls commenced in 1905. Other areas did not adopt blue until 1917, but from about 1905 wore white overalls made of the same material in all respects except colour. The question does arise as to whether the aniline dye in the blue overalls added to the friction of the overall fork accounts in some measure for the increased incidence in these two areas. This is, of course, a matter of conjecture but highly suggestive. Since the other areas are now increasingly wearing blue, will the incidence rate in these areas increase to the Blackburn and Burnley rates?

I stress the fact that the Fustian overall was discarded in 1905 by some 90 per cent. of spinners, the present day rough cotton material being used since that date.

The very few cases of scrotal epithelioma during the years prior to 1905, and for some years afterwards did not exceed the average rate for the general population.

The Report states on page 5, "We have also made some inquiries abroad as to whether there is evidence of a similar incidence amongst cotton mule spinners, but, so far, replies from France, Germany, Russia, Poland and America have led to entirely negative results. This is a little difficult to explain, but it must be borne in mind that the number of mule spindles in Great Britain is very much greater than the number in any other single country, that the number of persons employed abroad is consequently less and that the number of cases likely to occur annually, if at all, would be very small."

The explanation I suggested for the absence of the disease in mule spinners in the foreign countries mentioned is the fact that in those countries braces are not worn but a belt only. In attempting to account for the absence of the incidence of this disease it is not very convincing to refer to the smallness of the numbers because, after all, the Table on page 4 of the Report, is comprised of a number of small areas composed of small numbers.

The Report states on page 8, "Another fact which reveals itself from this inquiry, is that the disease does not usually occur until the person affected has been employed in the mule room for a considerable period of time. In only 14 (or 2.6 per cent.) of the 539 cases investigated, was the duration of employment before the disease manifested itself less than 20 years, while the average duration of employment for all cases was approximately 40 years. The shortest length of time in the case of persons employed only as spinners was 10 years, and the longest 63 years; while the maximum interval from the commencement of employment as a spinner to onset of disease was 68 years."

I suggest that these findings should date from the change of overalls (1905), and not from the oil spray, faller shaft friction theory. This will lessen the time element considerably, and will be more in keeping with the facts and incidence increase as given in the Home Office Table.

My theory has received confirmation from an unexpected quarter during the last few weeks in the nature of a commentary added by Dr. Derric C. Parmenter, to my Article upon Spinners' Cancer which has just been published in the Journal of Industrial Hygiene, June, 1927.

It reads as follows:

"So far as I have been able to discover, cancer of the scrotum is relatively rare in the United States. Cases have been reported among men working with tar and with the paraffin oils, but these cases are few and not well defined.

There seems to be very few recorded cases of cancer which are directly traceable to the cotton trades, such as spinners' scrotal cancer. This may be due to:—

- 1 Lack of observation heretofore.
- 2 The tendency of mill hands in the South to wear trousers with belts rather than shoulder strap overalls.
- 3 The general tendency of nell hands in the North, the majority of whom wear overalls, to wear also some sort of underclothing.

Any of these factors would undoubtedly tend to reduce the occurrence of anything like the spinners' cancer as discussed in Dr. Robertson's article.

In Massachusetts at the present time an intensive study of cancer is being conducted by the state authorities, with special reference to its etiology. This investigation should call attention to any types of cancer which may be of industrial origin. As yet, however, no definite conclusions have been reached.

DERRIC C. PARMENTER."

After an address I gave to the Pathological Society at Manchester on spinners' scrotal cancer, Dr. Savatard showed a case of this disease, the patient also suffering from Ichthyosis. We arranged to carry out some further investigations along this line of thought, and Dr. Savatard very kindly gives me permission to publish the following, being an extract from a paper he read to the Society of Dermatology, London, May, 1927.

"What is the relative frequency of Ichthyosis? It is apparently fairly common in Lancashire, but its incidence may vary in different parts of the In an examination of 400 operatives I have found a 5 per cent. incidence.

Through the kindness of my friend, Dr. Robertson, M.O.H. for Darwen, I have recently been afforded the opportunity of inspecting 400 mule spinners at work. Their ages ranged from 15 years to 65 years and the duration of their occupation from two days to fifty years. I found twenty affected with Ichthyosis. In ten the affection was slight and in the other ten the condition was well marked. Of these two had suffered from scrotal cancer. Three presented keratotic lesions on the face and temporal regions. I saw no such lesions in the non-ichthyotic: Hyperkeratosis of the palms was seen only in the ichthyotics. I could find no evidence of any dermatosis of an occupational character, unless it be two cases of mild folliculitis of the arms in two youths who were also affected with Ichthyosis.

As a result of this investigation I believe that Ichthyosis is an important etiological factor in mule spinner's cancer. Though I do not deny that Scrotal cancer does arise apart from Ichthyosis, I am convinced that the great

majority of such patients will give evidence of an ichthyotic skin.

It is not my purpose to discuss the cause of Scrotal Cancer but I would express my regret that the Departmental Committee as a result of its enquiry in 1925 should have found that "in the absence of exposure to mineral oils there would be no mule spinners' cancer." I cannot help thinking that this conclusion was a little bit premature. Dr. Robertson, in a very careful enquiry into this subject, comes to a very different conclusion."

In conclusion the experience gained in visiting a large number of mills makes me entirely agree that much can be attained by regular medical inspection and advice. I am further of opinion that such inspection would rapidly secure personal hygiene amongst spinners, and this in itself would tend to lessen the incidence of this serious disease.

I also strongly recommend that braces should be discarded, and that belts be worn, and further that the spinner should wash his thighs and scrotum with soap and water every night. By these means I am confident that this disease would be conquered.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

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